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HONOLULU, H. T.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1900—SEMI WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2201

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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MORE NEW CITIZENS

Appropriation for the Work is Well
Nigh Exhausted—Commis-
sioner Appointed.

The first active business in the Federal Courts of Hawaii was transacted yesterday when Judge Estee took up the cases of a number of applicants for naturalization papers. Owing to the condition of the Federal courthouses, Judge Estee took advantage of the courtesy of Judge Humphrey and held court in the Circuit court room.

Naturalization matters were the only ones considered and six new citizens were examined and received their papers. They were: Sydney C. V. Turner, a native of London; J. W. Luning, who also hails from London; Henry Cobb Adams, the Kaneohe school teacher, who is likewise a native Londoner; John Bush, a school teacher of Kauai, and John Walker, both of whom claim London as their birthplace, and Thomas McIghe, who was born in Ireland.

A number of members of the Honolulu bar were also admitted to the bar of the court on paying a fee of \$5. W. A. Henshall was one of the applicants and it developed that he was not a citizen, although he had taken out his first papers in California some years ago, but had not been long enough a resident of the Islands to complete the period necessary for naturalization. In his case Judge Estee issued a special order, admitting him to practice law, but wanted it understood that only Americans were to be permitted to practice in his court.

Judge Estee will hold court daily hereafter. Today he will take up a number of applications for writs of habeas corpus, and it is likely that within the next week or so the court will be running regularly and that some of the admiralty matters will come before it.

Judge Estee's courtroom is still but half completed, and it was stated yesterday that the appropriation for its completion is well nigh exhausted, and it may be some time before the room is in shape for business. The workmen are putting up the partition which is to cut off the courtroom from the clerk's office, and it is said that the appropriation is so low that it will be exhausted by the time that partition is completed, leaving nothing for the building of the bench or the arrangement or furnishing of the room or the clerk's office.

LIU IS A DEPUTY MARSHAL.

A. W. Neely was yesterday appointed a Deputy United States Marshal by Marshal Ray. Mr. Neely was for some time connected with the custom house, and later has been doing some excellent work for the Board of Health.

Marshal Ray said yesterday in regard to the matter of the appointment of H. J. Metz as deputy marshal for the Island of Hawaii, that he was satisfied of the citizenship of Mr. Metz. He had good endorsements and was a competent man. He was an American and had made a good record in Cuba during the war.

Miss Ray, Marshal Ray's daughter, will be one of the deputies under Cheif Deputy E. R. Hendry, who will have the direction of the office work. The places of deputies on Maui and Kauai have not yet been filled. There are a number of applicants for these positions whose names are under consideration.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

W. J. Robinson has been appointed United States Commissioner by Judge Estee, and yesterday he appeared in court and occupied the official stenographer's seat. Mr. Robinson will have charge of the bankruptcy work in all likelihood, although there is little of that class of work necessary in the Islands. He will also be the committing magistrate for the United States District Court.

News of Col. H. C. Cochrane.

Colonel Henry Clay Cochrane, commandant of the Marine Barracks at Boston, has been ordered to China to take command of the United States marine forces in that country. He will start immediately for San Francisco and will take passage on the Army transport Warren, scheduled to leave there on the 16th of August. Colonel Cochrane has a distinguished Civil War record, having been frequently praised in reports for his bravery and judgment. He is well known here having been stationed in Honolulu for a long time.

KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED

Victim of the Anarchist Plotters.

ITALY'S SOVEREIGN KILLED WHILE DRIVING FROM A PUBLIC FUNCTION

The Prince of Naples succeeds with the title of Victor Emanuel Third—Pope Celebrates Mass for King's Soul.

MONZA, July 29.—King Humbert was shot and almost instantly killed at 10:45 tonight by an anarchist who gave the name of Angelo Bressi. He died at 11:30. The assassin boldly proclaimed himself an anarchist from Tuscany and cynically avowed his guilt of the crime.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A cable to the Sun from Rome says: The leading Milan newspaper, the *Corriere Della Sera*, thus describes the assassination of King Humbert: The King took his place on the platform amid the tumultuous cheering of the people. He wore civilian attire and appeared in excellent health and spirits. In distributing the prizes His Majesty made a speech which he concluded by saying: "It gives me great pleasure to be among my own people after so long an absence from Monza."

These, as it proved, were the last words King Humbert uttered publicly. The distribution of prizes ended at 10:30 o'clock, and on leaving the platform the King entered the first of two four-wheeled court carriages that were waiting and sat on the right of Lieut. Gen. Ponzo Baglia, chief aid. As the carriage began to move the members of the various gymnastic societies gathered round and cheered the King enthusiastically. His Majesty, smiling and acknowledging the demonstration, brought the carriage to a temporary halt. It was starting again when the revolver shots rang out. The horses were frightened and began to rear and almost simultaneously the people saw that the King had fallen into the arms of an aid, bleeding from the neck and breast.

The murderer was instantly recognized, and the enraged people fell upon him with the evident intention of killing him. He was kicked, cuffed and beaten with canes and would not have escaped alive if the carabinieri and members of the fire brigade had not rushed through the crowd and seized the culprit. They formed a cordon around him and conveyed him to jail and the executions of the crowd.

In the meantime the King was taken with all speed to the royal castle, while the second carriage was sent to a local hospital for surgeons. Before these could reach the castle the King had died.

The body was borne tenderly up the long flight of steps and carried into the chamber and placed on the bed. The King's eyes opened, but he gave no sign of life. The Queen threw herself on the body of her husband alternately calling him in tones of anguish and praying the doctors to tell her the truth. When they were convinced that the King was dead the Queen submitted to be led gently away. The surgeons then removed the King's clothing and examined the wounds. The Queen afterward returned and kept vigil beside the body, praying until a late hour.

Upon receiving the terrible news the Archbishop of Milan hastened to Monza and solemnly blessed the corpse.

MONZA, July 30.—Few details of the murder of the King are available. No special precautions had been taken. Very few police were in attendance, and only a small guard of soldiers was keeping the way clear for the carriage. The King, amid the cheers of the crowd, came out smiling, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Gen. Ponzo Baglia. He had entered the carriage and was just driving off when the revolver shots were fired in quick succession. Some witnesses assert that Bressi was seen just previously waving his hands and cheering. The first shot wounded the King in the neck; the second, the fatal one, pierced his heart, and the third broke the arm of the already dying sovereign.

The crowd was stunned by the unexpected scene, but speedily a rush was made toward the assassin. He did not attempt to escape and was roughly treated until the carabinieri formed a cordon and secured him from the fury of the people.

An eye witness says that immediately after the shots were fired, the King fell back pressing his hand to his heart. He was instantly supported by Gen. Baglia, who told the coachman to drive with all speed to the castle. The King exclaimed, "It is nothing," but did not utter another sound. Blood gushed from his mouth.

The royal carriage covered the distance between the gymnastic society clubhouse, where the crime was committed, and the royal villa at full speed, requiring but three minutes. The King expired on the way, and, although placed on a bed, was dead when the doctors arrived.

When Queen Margherita arrived at the villa it was still hoped that the King would survive, and when the truth was known, bursting into tears she exclaimed: "It is the greatest crime of the century." Humbert was good and faithful. No person could have loved his people more. He was one who bore ill will to none."

When the Queen's mother arrived there was another affecting scene.

The room where the embalming is pro-

cess of the carabinieri, was in a pitiable condition, his hands and arms being lacerated and bloody and his clothes torn by the angry crowd. Ripping his q. e. d. teeth, he hissed through his clenched teeth: "Tell them I came from America on purpose to kill Humbert. I have only just arrived from America and know no one. I spent a day at Bologna, and then came on to Milan."

A search made at his home at Prato resulted in the finding of several compromising letters from New York. One, signed to a woman, was dated June 25th. In this letter the writer asks whether all is ready and expresses a hope that he will soon return.

Bressi has been absent from Prato for six or seven years. His parents live there, and he has a brother in an Italian infantry regiment.

In reference to the finding of another revolver it is asserted that Bressi had been seen in company with a young man in the park at Monza, near where the King was in the habit of riding.

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Bressi was apparently wakeful and nervous until about sunrise, but from that time he slept soundly until midday. Bressi is young, tall and swarthy.

The assassin's name is variously given as Angelo and Gaetano Bressi. He was born in Prato November 18, 1869, and is a weaver by trade. He said he had no accomplices and that he committed the deed because of his hatred of monarchial institutions. He reached Monza July 25th.

ROME, July 30.—The Prince of Naples, who succeeds to the throne of Italy, was born November 11, 1869, and entered the navy at an early age. He married four years ago Princess Helene, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. The young couple have no children. The Prince, who will reign as Victor Emanuel III, is away on a yachting trip.

REGGIO DE CALABRIA, July 31.—King

Victor Emanuel III arrived here at noon aboard his yacht, preceded by a torpedo boat, which had been sent in search of him. The King started for Rome at 1 o'clock p. m.

LONDON, July 31.—A special dispatch from Rome says: King Victor Emmanuel III arrived at Brindisi today unexpectedly.

The dispatch adds that the young Queen fainted when she was informed of the assassination of King Humbert. The King and Queen started for Monza immediately after reaching Brindisi.

MONZA, August 1.—The King and Queen of Italy arrived here this evening. In the midst of a touching demonstration of welcome to King Victor Emmanuel, two strangers cried "Viva l'Anarchia." They were arrested and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the furious crowd.

An English dispatch announces the arrest there of Giuseppe Bernardi, accused of declaring that Emperor William's turn to be assassinated would come next. He denied the charge, but is believed to be an anarchist.

MONZA, August 2.—King Victor Emmanuel III, upon arriving here, met his mother, Queen Margherita, at the castle. She fell into his arms weeping. The King knelt before the body of his father and tenderly kissed and embraced it. Afterward for an hour he, his mother and his wife lay in the death chamber. Subsequently the King received the members of the Cabinet, the audience lasting an hour and a quarter. All the Ministers, with the exception of the Ministers of War and Justice, who are in Rome, took the oath of allegiance.

LONDON, August 2.—A dispatch from the Central News from Rome says it is reported that suspect Lanner has confessed that it was the intent to assassinate either the King or Queen as their Majesties were passing through the town of Ivrea. A suspect from New York, whose name has not been made public, has been arrested. It is thought he was Bressi's companion at Monza. A minute search has failed to discover Humbert's will. The Quirinal will be searched for the document, as it is almost certain he left one.

ROME, July 31.—King Victor Emmanuel III, in ascending the throne, has to perform the painful duty of announcing to the country the awful calamity which has violently cut short the valuable life of King Humbert. The nation, wounded in its sincere affection for the august dead, and in a sincere feeling of devotion and adhesion to the dynasty, while execrating the cruel crime, will be plunged into profound grief for the venerated

(Continued on Page 5.)

FOREIGNERS DEMAND THAT CHINA SHALL BE GRANTED SMALL MERCY

CHEFOO, July 19 (via Shanghai), August 2.—Public opinion and the foreign press at the treaty ports are alarmed at the possibility that the Chinese would prevail upon the powers to consent to the establishment of peace without inflicting punishment befitting the Chinese Government's crime. Officials, persons engaged in commercial pursuits and missionaries of all nationalities are remarkably united. They believe Peking should be destroyed as an object lesson and that if the dynasty is continued it should be forced to establish the capital at some accessible city, the Americans suggesting Nanking. This is considered important as the Chinese believed that China defeated the powers in 1860 because the capital remained intact. It is also thought that guarantees to prevent excessive armament should be demanded and that China should be compelled, publicly and definitely, to renounce the fiction that the foreign Ministers are representatives of tributary powers. There is a strong demand for unusual punishment like the destruction of the King's tomb.

Later he summoned Cardinal Rampolla, Papal secretary of state, whom he requested to send a dispatch of condolence to the Princess Clotilde, sister of the Queen. The audience fixed for today was suspended.

The Pope today said mass for the repose of the King's soul.

ASSASSIN BOASTS OF HIS BOLD CRIME

MONZA, July 30.—Angelo Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert, boasts of his crime and says he came from America to kill the King. The assassin is strictly guarded in prison. He continues to preserve absolute indifference and took his meal today without any sign of being affected by his position. A second revolver was found on the public street near the gymnastic grounds.

Bressi had a narrow escape from death at the hands of the enraged crowd. He was attacked and was in a fair way to be beaten to death when the soldiers rescued him and took him to prison.

The American and English missionaries advocate a program similar to the foreigner's.

All foreigners believe that the Chinese break and try to call off its troops at the downfall of Tien-tsin and the receipt of reports that the Powers are sending armies to China. A German legation telegram says that the bombardment of the legations ceased on July 17th, supports this theory. The foreigners think that the ministers who suffered should, if rescued, conduct the settlement with the Government for the effect it would have on the populace.

An intensely bitter feeling prevails against Li Hung Chang. The papers denounce the honor paid him at Hongkong and Shanghai and call him the most corrupt anti-foreign official in China and express the belief that he proposes to save China from the penalty of his acts by extorting the powers.

The destruction of foreign property continues. United States consul estimates that the losses of the American missions amount to \$100,000. The trade losses through the suspension of trade are enormous.

Chinese bring many stories of horrible outrages upon native Christians who have been murdered, tortured or compelled to renounce their religion. Several have been skinned alive. Dr. Tung, graduate of the American College, refused to renounce Christianity after receiving 2,000 lashes.

A cable is being laid between Chefoo and Taku. The line is overcrowded with work and business is in hopeless confusion.

Messengers over the line are public property. There should be a cable between Chefoo and Shanghai so managed as to give satisfactory service.

THE ENVOYS STILL ALIVE

Authentic Message From Conger.

THE BRITISH, JAPANESE AND GERMAN MINISTERS ALSO SEND WORD.

The Allies have begun their advance on Peking to rescue the imperiled diplomats—Hundreds held as hostages.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A cable to the Sun dated Tien-tsin, July 27, 4 p. m., via Chefoo, July 30, and Shanghai, July 31, 9:45 a. m., says: A courier reached here from Peking today with despatches addressed to Major Waller, commander of the American marines. These despatches were dated July 21st, and were from Minister Conger and the representatives at Peking of the British, Japanese and German Governments. There were also several private messages, all of which corroborated the previous reports. The courier also reiterated the statements as to the bad condition of the roads to Peking and the numbers of Chinese who lined the way.

Minister Conger, in his note to Consul Ragsdale, says: "Since 16th, by agreement, there has been no firing. We have provisions for several weeks, but little ammunition. If they continue to shell us, as they have done, we cannot hold out long and a complete massacre will follow. I hope relief can come soon. We are glad to hear of the victory at Tien-tsin, but regret the terrible cost. All safe and well."

This last refers to the Minister's family. Sir Robert Hart, Imperial Maritime Commissioner of Customs, word

ON THE REEF IN DAYLIGHT

Bark Dunreggan May Be A Wreck.

DRIVES ON THE BEACH OFF DIAMOND HEAD AND FOILS ALL EFFORTS

Several Tugs Try in Vain To Pull Her To Safety—
Cargo Is Now Being Jettisoned
By Fifty Men.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Under full sail, in broad daylight, the British bark Dunreggan, a large steel vessel from London, went ashore yesterday morning on Diamond Head while rounding that point of land and approaching the harbor.

"Diamond Head Charlie," the lookout at the lighthouse, was watching her dangerous sailing with anxious interest. He was considerably surprised at seeing a vessel venture so close to shore, but would have been more surprised had she escaped going on the reef after coming so close to the land. The Dunreggan was sighted early in the morning and was bearing down as is the custom of other vessels which come from the direction of Makapuu Point. As she started to round Diamond Head she was sailing along in fine style with all sails set and a fresh breeze; when she suddenly stopped dead, her sails straining at the yards. It was immediately evident to "Diamond Head Charlie" that the big vessel had struck the reef and had gone ashore in almost exactly the same spot where the Gainsborough, now the Diamond Head, struck some time ago. The Gainsborough was the last vessel to get aground in that vicinity.

When the Dunreggan stuck hard and fast in the sand she was almost half a mile from the shore. She rolled slightly at first and then swung quickly around with her bow pointing directly out to sea. The point at which she struck is just midway between the lighthouse and the signal station. The Dunreggan is heavily loaded with cement, firebricks and fertilizer. Her cargo is consigned to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company.

The news of the accident was immediately telephoned to town by "Diamond Head Charlie," and lively scenes ensued along the waterfront. Tugs and launches and sail-boats were hastily put in readiness to hasten to the scene of the trouble, the tugs to lend assistance and earn salvage, the launches to convey interested parties to the scene and the sail-boats to carry the curious who were anxious to get a sight of the Dunreggan lying helpless on the reef, a magnificent vessel, carrying a valuable cargo, which was evidently to meet serious disaster after a long and tedious voyage from far away London.

How such a strange thing could possibly happen is something beyond the powers of explanation of the saltiest of salts on the waterfront. The charts and maps aboard the Dunreggan must surely have shown her captain his dangerous nearness to the reef upon which he struck long before the accident occurred. When the bark struck there was a stiff breeze off shore and the sky was overcast. There was a strong current seawards.

The tug Eleu was the first boat on the scene, and the steamer Mokoli, which was working on wreckage, left on the spot where the William Carson was, for the Wilder Steamship Company, started for the Dunreggan as soon as it was evident that she was hard and fast on the reef. From where the Mokoli lay the masts of the bark Dunreggan could be seen over the lower point of Diamond Head and those aboard the little steamer came to the conclusion that she must be ashore.

Very little anxiety seemed to be displayed by Captain Honeyman of the Dunreggan, for when the tug Eleu and the steamer Mokoli made their approach he was apparently not over-anxious for help. When the Eleu went as near to the Dunreggan as she dared and threw a line abeam, the sailors of the bark commanded hauling away on the line but were stopped by an order from Captain Honeyman, who then informed Captain Hibbs, that he wished to make terms with the tugboat. Hibbs replied that he couldn't very well make terms just then but that he would do everything in his power to save the Dunreggan. Captain Honeyman was not inclined to look on the matter in that light, and informed Captain Hibbs, whereinupon the Eleu's men hauled in the line and the tug put back to port.

Then the little steamer Mokoli, commanded by Captain Napa, approached pretty close to the British bark and offered her help, but Honeyman declined assistance. All this time the Dunreggan was making water-slowly, to be sure, but it was impossible to ascertain the amount of damage done to her bottom, and as she was rolling a little, it was not at all improbable that the motion of the vessel on the reef might increase any damage to her plates already indicated by the rocks.

While the Eleu and Mokoli were offering their assistance to the stranded bark, the Hawaiian Fertilizer Works people ashore, the agents for the Dunreggan, were making arrangements for the tug Fearless to go to work that the master is submitted to arbitration in the event

Early in the afternoon the Dunreggan had taken in every stitch of canvas. At 2 o'clock she was no better off than she was when she first struck. The big steel vessel steadily rolled close by the shore, backed by the towering, rugged mass of Diamond head, and the rigs Fearless and Eleu, under full steam, pulling with all their might, the Eleu nearest to the bark, the Fearless leading in the pull, made a lively picture with the powerful, white Iroquois hovering near. Many people had assembled on the shore to watch and await developments. Hacks and buggies and bicycles could be seen near the lighthouse and the people themselves could be easily seen from where the Dunreggan lay stranded on the reef. The Advertiser launch went alongside one of the boats from the Dunreggan and it was learned from the sailors that the vessel had eight feet of water in her stern and that the water was gaining at the rate of about three inches an hour. At that rate the bark has now 2 o'clock Thursday morning—almost eleven feet of water in her stern. The sailors seemed to think there was very little chance of getting the bark off unless a good portion of the cargo was jettisoned. They would have very little to say concerning the matter beyond this, except that a small portion of the cargo had already been thrown overboard.

At 6:30 o'clock the steamer John A. Cumming left the harbor with fifty men aboard to jettison the Dunreggan's cargo. Scarcely forty minutes afterwards she was near the bark and the men were embarked alongside the vessel. The sea was very rough and the difficult matter to put men aboard and occupied considerable time. About sundown the Eleu left the scene and returned to port followed shortly afterwards by the Iroquois.

The Fearless was left alone to do the tugging and is still pulling away with all steam up, consuming coal at a rapid rate and yet making no impression on the Dunreggan. The bark is closer inshore at present than when she first struck; "Diamond Head Charlie" reports her not more than a quarter of a mile off the beach. The continued tugging of the Fearless may at least save the vessel from being carried by the strong current closer to the shore. At any rate, the Fearless is still at it and is likely to keep up her work until the bark is saved or the tug's fuel gives out.

Paul Isenberg, whose residence commands a view of the scene of the accident, says that early yesterday morning he was greatly surprised at the strange action of the Dunreggan in coming so close inshore. He did not wonder when she struck the reef, and cannot imagine why it was that her captain sailed so dangerously close.

It was 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning when the Dunreggan was sighted off Koko Head. She is 146 days from London and is a bark of 1,477 tons register, built in England in 1892 for T. C. Guthrie. Her draught is 20 feet.

WILL NOT DIE

With His Throat Almost Severed
The Native Eats Through
His Wound.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Puueo, the native who killed his wife, still remains in the land of the living despite the fact that a big orifice opens into his neck through which one might put his hand.

Not since the night of the murder has Puueo opened his mouth. Neither has he taken in a breath through his mouth or nose. It is a physical impossibility for him to do so. His eyes significantly tell the story that he still retains life although his head is nearly severed from the trunk. On the night of the tragedy when Puueo was laid out on the operating table at the Queen's Hospital, Supt. Eckard turned over the apparently altered lifeless form, Puueo for the first time showed unmistakable signs of strong vitality by attempting to wrench himself from his grasp. Then the horrible nature of Puueo's wound was first ascertained. He had sufficient strength to throw his head far back while straining in the strong grasp of the attendants. His struggles caused the severed arteries to pour out more blood and almost caused him to choke as the fluid ran into the open interior of the neck could then be seen, showing that nothing but the spine itself had withstood the determined gashow which Puueo inflicted upon himself.

Several times Puueo made his strong attempts to break loose from the attendants, and each time the strain caused the blood to flow afresh and then his head sank down over the rubber pillows. Dr. McDonald, who had been hastily called in by Superintendent Eckhardt, examined Puueo at that time, cleansed the wound, and then stated that the man would die inside of an hour. Indeed, it seemed at that time that Puueo was undergoing the death struggle—strange, rattling noises came from the opening in the neck, while his eyes were rolled about in agony.

As stated in yesterday's Advertiser, Dr. Wood said that stitching the wound is out of the question. Many of the smaller arteries are severed, the muscles which gave action to the jaw and face are of no further use, or paralyzed. This being the case, the stitching of the orifice would cause almost immediate strangulation. The orifice is so wide and the edges drawn back to such an extent that it cannot be closed satisfactorily, as Dr. Wood fears that the man would make a movement and tear them out. As the jaw muscles are paralyzed, Puueo could not receive nourishment through the mouth, and will continue to breathe through his neck until such a time when other measures can be taken to put his anatomy back into its normal condition, if he continues to live at all.

Yesterday Puueo received his first meal Monday night. He ate three raw eggs and drank a quart of milk. The meal was simple. A tube was placed in the esophagus and regular mouthfuls of the food and liquid poured into his artificial mouth, and thus conveyed to his stomach. He breathes with considerable regularity.

Puueo was reported last evening from the hospital as being in sound slumber and sleeping peacefully, and in fact sleeping much better than many other patients.

NEVER KNOWN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY TO FAIL.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. E. Walley.

The popular Chamberlain's, with its advertisements in the Advertiser, always goes to the scene of disaster. The sea was rough and the tide high and no easy way but passing amidst the big waves. The two brothers, who own the Chamberlain's, are business managers and the agents for H. E. Walley.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the famous bark Dunreggan, under command of Captain Gillian Brickay in command, arrived at Diamond Head ready to show the strength of which she is made. As she came out at full speed towards the this-side-ways she met the Eleu and Mokoli returning with the result that Captain Honeyman had declined assistance. The two tugs, Captain Honeyman wanted the Eleu and Mokoli to agree to work that the master is submitted to arbitration in the event

CHINATOWN FIRE CLAIMS

Will Government Pay Them?

MERCHANTS WANT TO KNOW

Chamber of Commerce Passes Resolution on the Subject
Officers Elected.

The Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting yesterday morning. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. The matter of the fire claims against the Government caused by the sanitary fires ordered by the Board of Health was heard. Mr. F. M. Swanzy asked as to the present status of the claims and a general discussion of the whole question of the Government's liability in the matter was brought out.

J. B. Atherton said in response to Mr.

report were those of Ed. Towne and Daniel Logan, representatives who had been sent to the Omaha Exposition last year. Among other matters attended to by the Chamber of Commerce was the appointment of Wm. G. Irwin as commissioner to the Paris Exposition; the appointment of W. O. Sturz to represent the commercial interests of Hawaii at Washington during the last session of Congress; a collection of a sum amounting to \$250 for the widow and family of General Naughton; and the general work of the organization while the plague was in progress.

Mr. Atherton moved that the reports of all officers be accepted and the thanks of the organization tendered them for their services. This was unanimously carried.

As so many calls have been made for the use of the room belonging to the Chamber of Commerce it was voted that in future a rental be charged to corporations or political bodies desiring to make use of it.

GOES TO ASYLUM.

Rita Tewksbury Committed for the Third Time Yesterday.

Rita Tewksbury was yesterday committed for the third time to the insane asylum—and during the afternoon was conveyed there for safekeeping. Judge Wilson signed the commitment paper. The lady whose name figured quite prominently in a Circuit Court action to quiet title to valuable land on School street, has not been of sound mind since the land in question was sold by

Specials

FUR

THIS WEEK

Woodenware



Natural

Baking Shells

SEE OUR WINDOW

**25 cents
a dozen**

Lamps, Decorated Glass, Hanging and Standing Lamps. Our entire stock of these offered at a reduction of 25 per cent from marked prices.

**W.W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED,**
King Street, Honolulu.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER IS WATER WHICH IS CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Scars of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure matter.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and cures the disease.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-

DERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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OBJECT TO A RULING

Lawyers Make Vigorous Protest.

MANY CASES DISMISSED

Judge Humphreys Cuts a Swath in Calendar and Attorneys Don't Like It.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Judge Humphreys cut deep into the overburdened calendar of jury-waived cases in the Circuit Court yesterday morning. The day before in setting the cases for trial he had notified all attorneys that their cases would follow directly in the order of their setting on the calendar. Yesterday at the opening of court the cases were called in their order, and as the attorneys in several had not yet come to the court, thinking that their cases could not possibly be reached, each case in which no attorney was present was summarily dismissed for non-appearance. There was feeling expressed by some of the attorneys, as some were in the adjoining room when their cases were dismissed, and when they were notified, and asked for a reinstatement, Judge Humphreys refused to do so and said they should have been in the courtroom, in accordance with the instructions of the Court the day before.

J. A. Magoon was one of the sufferers from Judge Humphreys' ruling. Mr. Magoon had three cases on the calendar, two of which were set before Judge the man. According to the number of the cases those which Judge Silliman was to hear were earlier on the calendar, and Mr. Magoon was in court in the morning waiting for them to come up. As it happened, the first case called before Judge Silliman took some time and Mr. Magoon's case was not called. While he was in Judge Silliman's courtroom a messenger came from Judge Humphreys' court saying that the case on the latter's calendar had been dismissed.

"I went to the courtroom immediately," said Mr. Magoon last evening, "and asked to have the ruling reversed, explaining to the Judge the circumstances of the case. He asked if I was actively engaged in Judge Silliman's court, and when I said I was waiting for my case to be called, he said that I should have been in his courtroom, and refused to modify the order. I intend to present an affidavit tomorrow for the modification of the order, stating the whole matter; and I think that Judge Humphreys will see the justice of it."

Following is a list of the cases which were so arbitrarily dismissed:

Young Chung vs. Joe Davis; damages. Appeal from District Court of Ewa. Petition for plaintiff; ka-ne for defendant-appellant.

C. Desky vs. Mrs. Thomas Lack; damages. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Magoon and Long for plaintiff; Davis for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. W. H. Field; selling liquor without license. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Roberton & Wilder for defendant.

Kwon Sing Wo Co. vs. Wing Wo Chong; summary possession of land. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu. De Holt for plaintiff; Clark for defendant-appellant.

Charles Kamman vs. Mary Stevens; covenant. Davis and Dickey for plaintiff.

H. H. Parker vs. Palea; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolauapoko. C. Brown for defendant.

H. H. Parker vs. E. K. Bell; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolauapoko. C. Brown for defendant.

F. Paha vs. Palea; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolauapoko. C. Brown for defendant.

John Bell vs. Palea; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolauapoko. C. Brown for defendant.

William Henry vs. Palea; trespass. Appeal from District Court of Koolauapoko. C. Brown for defendant.

Judgment was rendered for plaintiff in the case of C. J. Fisher vs. P. H. Kahanaul et al. for \$409.83, for goods delivered to the defendant twelve years ago.

Orders of nolle prosequi were entered in the following cases:

Republic vs. Yee Long Tai; violating sanitary regulations.

Republic vs. J. A. Magoon; violating Board of Health regulations (three cases).

The following cases were stricken from the trial calendar yesterday for hearing in vacation:

Namacka vs. Whitehouse & Wilson; assault.

M. Souza vs. M. G. Simons; assumption.

SUIT AGAINST BROWN IS OFF.

That \$5,000 damage suit which was brought by George L. Edwards a few days ago, through his attorney, George Davis, against High Sheriff Brown was quietly and unostentatiously discontinued yesterday. The reason for the sudden discontinuance after all the flourish which attended its filing could not be ascertained. High Sheriff Brown only knew that the case was pau and that was all, and Mr. Davis could not be found to explain matters.

The case was somewhat peculiar, and, following as it did so closely on the Davis-Brown controversy, was generally ascribed to personal feeling upon the part of the attorney. Edwards is a convict in the penitentiary whose case is under consideration by the Supreme Court under habeas corpus proceedings. Since the hearing Edwards has been at work just as usual with the other convicts on the roads. This condition of affairs did not please Davis, and he brought contempt proceeding against High Sheriff Brown to compel him to stop working his client. He also filed this suit for damages against the High Sheriff, but now, only a week or so after its filing, the case is dismissed.

AUSTIN ASKS DIVORCE.

Ernest H. Austin yesterday brought suit for divorce against his wife, May H. Austin. The complaint states that the two were married February 19, 1899, in Honolulu and that they have two children, aged seven and five years. But since December 31, 1899, they have had disagreements which, Mr. Austin says, arise from the misconduct and unfaithfulness of his wife. She has become habitually intemperate, he says, and has been guilty on many different occasions of misconduct and violation of her marital vows. His

suits for absolute divorce and the custody of his children. Lorin Andrews is Austin's attorney.

TO CANCEL A DEED.

Kauahikau, a native woman, has applied to the Circuit Court for the cancellation of a deed given to J. M. Kealoha, to a certain piece of property at Waialua. The land is worth \$200, she says, but she sold it for \$50, being ignorant of its value, and relying on the defendant, who deceived her. J. T. De Bolt is plaintiff's attorney.

EJECTMENT CASE DISMISSED.

As a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in the ejectment case of Bush vs. the Republic, the case of the Kapiolani Estate vs. the Territory was discontinued by the attorneys for the Estate yesterday.

RULING MODIFIED.

Judge Humphreys yesterday amended his ruling in the matter of the estate of Antonio Rodriguez, charging the estate of the former executor, the late Antonio Rosa, with the payment of \$1,400.

ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED.

J. M. Monsarrat was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Kekipi, a native woman who died recently. The estate consists of \$1,200 in cash deposited in the First American Bank of Hawaii and the only heir is Frederick De Costa, Kekipi's husband.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

Judge Silliman rendered judgment for the plaintiff in the case of R. W. McCloskey & Sons vs. L. Andrade for \$7,00. George D. Gear represented the plaintiff and A. G. Correa the defendant.

CASE ON TRIAL.

Judge Silliman is trying the assumption of Gehring and Butzle vs. J. Cook et al., in which Magoo and Long represent the plaintiff and Robertson and Wilder the defendants. The case was begun late yesterday afternoon and will be continued this morning.

LOSES A FINGER.

Mrs. Otto Isenberg Has Operation Performed.

While in San Francisco, shortly before her return to this city Mrs. Otto Isenberg met with a peculiar accident as a result of which she had to have the third finger of her right hand amputated yesterday. In some manner Mrs. Isenberg drove a needle into her finger while at the Occidental hotel in San Francisco.

The needle made a painful wound but not a serious one and little was thought of it at the time. But during the trip to the Islands the finger grew worse and on arriving here Mrs. Isenberg called Dr. Hoffman's attention to it. He treated the whole hand but blood poisoning had set in and it was decided yesterday that amputation would be necessary. So the operation took place immediately Drs. Wood and Hoffman performing it.

LONG NERVOUS STORM.

If you ever watched a dentist draw a nerve out of a tooth, you will remember how much it looked like a little snip of wet, white cotton thread. How can so contemptible a thing inflict such a mountain of agony? And why does it do it? "Disease," you say. Ah, surely. A simple and obvious answer; yet in what way does the true nerve fibre, wrapped up and coated as it is, like the wires in a submarine cable, get to be diseased?

Yet, somehow, these soft strings do become fearfully out of order, or our friend, Miss Hunt, alluding to the neuralgia from which she once suffered, would not say, "Sometimes I was afraid to move my hand in pain." And it is but one of many forms of torture imposed on us by the nerves; yet without these nerves we should be but lumps of clay—lacking feeling and power of motion.

How can we cure these dreadful nerve pains? The drug shops abound in so-called remedies for them, yet they are only as breath to cool the air of a torrid summer day. The real cause and cure are among Nature's deeper secrets. Can we find them?

"Nearly all my life," says Miss Hunt, "I have suffered from indigestion of an aggravated kind. I felt low, weary and weak, having little or no energy. My appetite was variable. At one time I would eat voraciously, and at other times I could not touch a morsel of food.

"After eating I had great distress at the chest and around the sides. I suffered martyrdom from the horrid pain in my sinews and limbs. As the years passed my nerves became totally unstrung, and I endured untold misery from neuralgia. My lips and half my face were almost dead from this distressing malady."

"The lady will pardon the writer. In the sense of being objects of use and pleasure they were in truth practically dead; but in another sense they were horribly alive, as the sky is when it is pierced and rent with the lances of the lightning."

"I consulted," she adds, "doctor after doctor, but in spite of all their medicines and applications I found little or no relief. Sometimes I was almost mad with the pain."

"Not a doubt of it. Under such circumstances the body is a poison-house of keen suffering, and people have, not infrequently, taken their own lives to escape from it. Only acute rheumatism or gout can be compared with neuralgia and (please observe) the whole three are of the same class, the results of the same cause. Hence sufferers from the former two ailments will be wise also to read this essay to 't's end."

"In June, 1886, continues the letter, "a book was left at my house in which I read of many persons who had been cured by a medicine called Mother Seigle's Syrup. I bought a supply from a chemist in New North Road, and soon my indigestion (or better, the pain in my head and limbs was easier, and I felt stronger than I had done for years.

"I think it is only right that others should know of what has done so much for me. You have, therefore, my permission to make this statement public if you like. (Signed) (Miss) S. Hunt, 57 Duke View Road, Stamford Hill, London, June 30th, 1896."

Our correspondent is a school mistress, and, as her letter shows, a woman of fine intelligence. At the outset she names the radical and only real disease she had—namely, indigestion, or what we indifferently call a dyspepsia. Starved of means of nourishment, and poisoned by the products of food constantly decomposing in the stomach, her nervous system was in a state of wild disorder, and protested and cried out with the thrilling voice of pain. No application, no emollient is effective to remove symptoms springing from a cause so profound and firmly seated.

Would we go to the writhing of the trees during a gale? Ah, they cannot be bound or held. We must employ, if we possess it, a power which can say "Peace, be still."

Something a... to the Mother Seigle's Syrup did when it abolished the digestive trouble. It enabled the stomach to feed the feeble body, and with returning strength the nervous system subsided into the calm and harmoney of health.

MURDERER STILL LIVES

Coroner's Jury Declares That Naomi Died From a Razor Cut and Not Bullets.

+++++
• "We, the coroner's jury, find that the said Naomi Kaaiahu (w) came to her death in Honolulu on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1899, by being severely cut on the neck with a razor in the hands of one Puueo, her husband, with intent to kill her, said wound causing hemorrhage, from which she immediately died." **+++++**

Such was the conclusion reached by the coroner's jury sworn to find the motives for and cause of the death of the woman who was foully murdered in Robbie Lane, Palama, Monday night. The jurymen were William Savidge, Eugene P. Sullivan, Frank J. Kreuger, H. Lese, W. T. Rawlins and Charles Phillips; Hugh Sherman Brown acting as coroner.

The remains of the unfortunate woman were viewed by the jury yesterday forenoon at the undertaking parlor of Henry Williams, where the true nature of the terrible wounds inflicted upon her body by the insane man were disclosed. It was ascertained that the head had been almost severed from the body by the razor.

A bullet wound, very small, was noticed in the chin. The ball ranged through the mouth and lodged in the left shoulder, from which it was removed and used as evidence before the coroner's jury. The flesh was somewhat burned about the chin, indicating the close proximity of the revolver when fired. A second bullet wound was found in the right breast, the ball finding lodgment in the back near the spine. From the small of the back and extending around to the abdomen was a terrible gash nearly a foot long. Other gashes were found on the nose and body, showing that the murderer had used his weapon with a fiendish certainty.

The razor was found yesterday morning after daylight in the grass plot near where the body was found. It was a new model, the handle being curved so that the blade was at the rear of the handle where the revolver was picked up, the police are of the opinion that Puueo had followed Naomi until she had fallen, when he completed the deed, and then cut his own throat, but not before he had thrown the weapon and taken from his pocket his letter to the High Sheriff.

The body of Naomi was buried yesterday afternoon in Nuuanu Cemetery. She is reported to have left a considerable estate, so that her children will not be entirely helpless. She has two grown sons, one of whom resides at Waikiki. The other son went to the Philippines with the American troops, having stowed away with one of the regiments in the early stages of the war. His present whereabouts are not known. An adopted daughter, a child of seven years, followed the remains to the grave.

What is considered a marvel of physical endurance and mystery is that Puueo continued to live yesterday despite the huge orifice in his throat. Dr. Wood, the Queen's Hospital surgeon, said that it was a remarkable case. The man regained consciousness early in the morning, out of course was unable to speak, as there is no connection between his throat and either of his necks. Dr. Wood did not dare to stitch the wound for fear that the stitches would not hold, and, further, he was afraid if that was done the man would burst a blood vessel, and die before they could open the wound again.

Puueo was not married to Naomi, despite the statements contained in his public letter.

EXPERIMENT STATION TO BE LOCATED HERE

Dr. W. C. Stubbs, the special agent of the Department of Agriculture who came down on the Australia last week for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in the Islands announced last evening that he should recommend the locating of the station on the island of Oahu near to Honolulu.

"I want to find a suitable site in the immediate vicinity of Honolulu," said Dr. Stubbs last evening, "so that the station may be in easy reach of all who come to the city. I have been told that there are fine locations on the Island of Hawaii for an experiment station but I think it best that it should be located here and shall so recommend to the department. Probably after the one here is well started other stations, branches of the one here will be located on Hawaii, but for the present we shall be content with one in Honolulu."

"My instructions from the department were to investigate all the agricultural conditions of the Islands and particularly to find out what line of work must be given the most attention here. But I find, on looking around that there really ought not to be any specialization of the work here, for everything needs attention. There must be systematic investigations of the fruit, grain and forestry possibilities here; the matter of raising vegetables must be investigated; there must be experiments with the grasses, in fact the whole gamut of possibilities in experiment and investigation ought to run through."

"Take fruits, for example. There are certain varieties of peach that I think could be grown here to advantage at the higher altitude; but they will have to be brought here and then grown and regrown, by cutting slips from the first trees and replanting and again replanting until we get a tree that is acclimated. So with oranges. They grow some oranges on Hawaii, I understand, but they do not seem to have developed the industry to any great extent. Then there is the raising of grain. Years ago they had hundreds of acres in wheat on Maui, but its cultivation has been abandoned practically. And the forestry department will have to be given some attention likewise."

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arrive at some decision in regard to the station and its location. They have given me every assistance in my work as, indeed, every one with whom I have come in contact since I have been here.

"I expect to be here several weeks longer, during which time I shall fix upon a location for the station, find out how much land is necessary (we shall need fifty or sixty acres at the outset, I expect) and decide on what is necessary in the way of laboratories and buildings. I shall also decide how many officers it will be necessary to employ and what their salaries ought to be, and these recommendations I shall transmit to Washington with my report."

Dr. Stubbs expects to leave for the States again about the first week in September. He will spend his entire time on Oahu, in all likelihood, as he has so much work on hand that he will scarcely find time to visit the other Islands.

PROMOTIONS IN THE CUSTOMS HOUSE FORCE

Collector Stackable announced yesterday the changes in position of the Customs employee brought about by the resignation of Leslie P. Scott. The latter's resignation took effect on July 15 and now Muiford H. Drummond will succeed him at the salary of \$2,700 a year. Mr. Drummond is rated by Collector Stackable as a very capable man. He has been in the employment of the Custom House the most of five years and had been a marine clerk at \$1,800 a year until yesterday.

James B. Gilson will take Mr. Drummond's place and John W. Short succeeds Gilson. R. M. Macauley is promoted from class 1 to class 2 and from \$3.50 a day to \$4 a day. Charles H. Durfee goes from class E at \$2.75 a day to class 1 at \$3.50 a day.

Collector Stackable sent to the United States treasury in San Francisco yesterday the sum of \$79,952.97, a very large sum for the month's receipts.

NATIVE LEADERS GO TOURING.

The three native orators, Robert W. Wilcox, David Kalauokalani and Jas. K. Kaulla, left yesterday for a tour of Hawaii to spread the propaganda of the Independent party through that island. They went on the Kinai intending to stop at Mahukona and thence make the circuit of the island. After talking the natives of that island to death they will proceed to Maui and if they have any voices left after touring that island they will go on and finish up on Molokai.

Our business is the selling of fine shoes.

SHOE FACTS Worth Knowing

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY : : : : AUGUST 10, 1900.

AS TO HOSPITALS.

It would be a good thing for this community if a way were found to get rid of the present site and structures of the Queen's hospital and put up a new and modern plant on higher ground. The present buildings at Eternita and Punchbowl streets are out of date and are so situated that their patients get all there is of the hot weather. A place on the hillsides where breezes play and where there is less dampness of shade is needed to meet the urgent demands of sanitary science.

The Advertiser at this moment is not informed of the terms by which the Queen's hospital holds its present site but assumes that the trustees could make change if they found it advantageous to do so. They must realize the defects of the existing structures as does every one who compares them with modern hospital establishments. After looking over the French hospital at San Francisco one must take a rather doleful view of even a week's residence in the Honolulu makeshift.

This city is to have a hospital for incurables and the next thing should be an adequate one for patients who are not beyond relief. There could be no nobler use of money; no surer testamentary monument. Who will be the philanthropist to lead the way for a new Queen's hospital; or if the present one cannot lawfully be superseded, for a separate establishment that will meet the advanced requirements of the day?

NO PIECE CLUB POLITICS

The proposal to turn the Independent party into a piece club, calling it the "Liberal party," is seriously made by one of its leaders. This engaging person points out that the Independents could "make more" by being in a position to accept bids from either side. "How many offices am I offered? Gentlemen, speak up!" is the auctioneering idea. "Come, come, I am waiting. What do I hear? Half-and-half division? Do I get any better offer? Only fifty per cent of rewards is small pay for a sure thing in the election. Do I hear another bid? Going-going-gone at fifty per cent!" In the opinion of an independent prophet this is the kind of politics all Hawaiian voters ought to cultivate.

Spoils forever! That is the whole idea but it would everlasting disgrace either the Republican or Democratic party to make a deal on such a basis. Besides if it did there is not a particle of assurance, that the native Hawaiians would gain anything by it. The white job-chasers are after prizes for themselves, not for the Hawaiians. They are quite willing to run up an account but they are mindful of the tricks to evade payment. And we do not doubt that the Independents, in the final analysis, would be quite as indifferent to their obligations to the haoles. Piece club compactors are like ropes of sand, and in any event they are disgraceful in principle and dishonest in practice.

If the Republican party is wisely led it will not go into office-brokering at the probable expense of good government. The taxpayers of Hawaii will not permit their interests to be sacrificed for the sake of spoils for anybody. People who think differently have never seen those taxpayers in action or else they have been led to think that taxpaying claws are cut.

THE ELECTORAL BASIS.

In commenting upon the municipal issue an evening paper said that city government could be made an administrative success by the right kind of voters. Given a sound and vigilant electorate, an honest and useful system of home rule would follow. The theory is not to be disputed though it fails to reach the important question of cost. Undoubtedly, good men electing good officials would secure good government—that is a mere truism which goes without saying.

But a condition, not a theory, meets us here in Honolulu. The American and white naturalized electorate is very small and the majority of its active politicians, led by the carpet-bagger Sewall, are after spoils. Of the old conservative class which steadied things in 1893 we can no longer count upon many Germans and Englishmen because they are not going to become American citizens. What is left of the conservatives who are qualified to vote make, it is true, a very large majority of the Anglo-Saxon electorate here but a weak minority of the whole voting class. The Latin element which can go to the polls this year and for a few years to come is small and its convictions about good government as distinguished from spoils government may only be surmised. The power just now lives in the aboriginal vote and this vote, if wrongly advised and led, is capable of doing enormous mischief to the taxpayers.

In view of the actual conditions, it is mere clap-trap to talk about a municipal system of Honolulu finding a safe basis in the jealous regard for good government which is typical of an advanced American community. This is only technically an American community; in the vital respects of political feeling it is a city given over to gods which Americans cannot worship. Our majority would restore the Queen if it could; many Portuguese loyally cling to the political institutions of the Fatherland. As to the Hawaiians they look almost congenitally upon politics as a means of livelihood, not as a device for securing wise and economical government. We do not say this weakness is without excuse, for the Hawaiian elite, for generations past, have shown scant respect for men and men. The spirit of the monarchy was distinctly opposed to the Anglo-Saxon ideas of good administration. So when one Hawaiian leader welcomes the Cuban suffrage on the ground that it

means seven years of plenty for the natives, when another says "Kill the political boar, give Hawaiians a chance" and when another seriously proposes to band the native voters into a great "piece club" so as to offer their suffrages to the highest bidder, what have we but a hereditary condition, a most alarming one to the friends of good government, it is true, but perfectly natural and logical in its development. To talk of a sound municipality resting upon the acknowledged greed of a hungry proletariat is to indulge in vicious nonsense. Can men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? Can a stream rise higher than its source?

The time will undoubtedly come in these Islands when the Anglo-Saxons will be paramount in numbers as he now is in education, business progressiveness and wealth. Short of that time there can be no good government which depends upon universal suffrage. That was clear to the Congressional Commission a few years ago and it is clear to every discerning man not hopelessly given over to the spoils system. Prudence as taxpayers and well-wishers of the country demands that the conservative white element shall resist to the last extremity every premature approach to the municipal system. Some day we may need to take that system but not now when people trained in good government are so few and the predatory political classes are so large. Possibly the conservatives, being in a minority, may not be able to carry their point; but if so it should not be for want of trying. The job-chasers have gained much which might easily have been withheld from them by united effort; let them not have a "walk-over" in a matter so vital as the demarcation of county, city and village lines would be to the welfare of the taxpayers.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

It is a well known fact that Abram S. Humphreys did not have the support of the Advertiser in attaining the position of Circuit Judge. His knowledge and ability as a lawyer were and are conceded, but regardless of other qualifications or disqualifications his discretion and judicial temperament were doubted. At the same time once appointed, this paper was willing to give the gentleman due credit for all there was in him which time and events might bring forth.

Judge Humphreys has now presided on the bench for few days. This is not ordinarily sufficient to measure a new magistrate's work or capability, but the large share of public thought and conversation stimulated by Judge Humphreys during the past week has caused some conclusions to be reached.

To his credit be it said that he is prompt and industrious, but in all friendliness the Advertiser is bound to say that the Judge has neither added to his own reputation nor to the dignity of the bench by his official conduct. The adventures of Attorney Davis and ex-Editor Marshall have heretofore afforded the town a mild tonic from time to time and prevented mildew from gathering on the reportorial desks, but Judge Humphreys has eclipsed these lesser lights by furnishing sensations in such numerous and varied forms as to leave little room for competition.

Sensationalism is in its proper place on the melodramatic stage, where it can be bought and paid for by those who want it. In the public press it can be avoided by those who do not like such things, by letting the paper alone which indulges in it. Sensationalism is wholly out of place on the bench and is offensive to the many citizens who are compelled to come in contact with it.

Judge Humphreys' ex parte attacks on the High Sheriff and on Dr. Herbert, under cover of a charge to the grand jury, are unjust to those gentlemen and not calculated to increase public respect for the bench.

His arbitrary treatment of suitors by dismissing their cases entirely because the attorneys were not on hand at the drop of the hat is not justice but the height of injustice.

Furnishing sensations, harrying attorneys, fining court attendants for contempt, and ignoring long established rules of procedure, have not heretofore been found necessary to the orderly progress of justice in Hawaii, nor is it what Judge Humphreys is being paid for.

With his ability and education Judge Humphreys has it entirely within his power to carve out what record he will for himself; but if the record is to be that of a wise and successful magistrate, it must be wrought with patience, dignity and a due regard for the rights and feelings of others.

Who would frame that "honest character"? The noble brotherhood that tricked the Republican party out of a set of honest primary rules?

If the Kaiser carries out his threat to send the Queen three pictures, painted by himself, she will begin to see what a merciful Providence it was that spoilt her eyesight.

Why not punish a culpably tardy lawyer for contempt of court? Why oblige an innocent client to go without the redress which courts of justice were organized to give him?

If it is true that the request for municipal independence has its source in the small taxpayer, then that individual is more anxious here than he ever was anywhere else to have his tax-burdens trebled.

Charles Notley's idea that the Liberal party of England is a sort of piece club which sells out alternately to the "Whigs and Tories" is as comical in its way as the views of Bush and Wise about Democratic nominees and principles.

There is not much choice as to "monarchy" between the two sorts of municipal executives. The one-man-power Mayor is a despot in sight; the boss who always gets in behind the officials who are supposed to be "answerable only to the people" is a despot out of sight. Under the rule of neither monarch could the people hope for much of a voice.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

John Clark Ridpath is dead. Smallpox is subsiding at Dawson. Bryan will manage his own campaign.

Typhoid and pneumonia prevail at Nome.

The Ashantis have suffered another defeat.

The Philippine tariff is being reformed.

The cost of the Boer war may reach \$60,000,000.

Taxes are soaring in England owing to war.

Great forest fires are burning near Los Angeles.

A son of Senator Pettigrew has joined the Boers.

Fire has caused \$20,000 damages at Buckey, Wash.

De Witt Talmage called on the Czar at St. Petersburg.

An epidemic of smallpox is raging in Marysville, Cal.

Serious anti-Jewish riots have occurred at Odessa.

The French war office has been entirely reorganized.

Father Paul Raffo, a pioneer priest of California, is dead.

The pension roll increased last year by over 21,000 names.

Roger Walcott will succeed Draper as ambassador to Italy.

It is now reported that Aguilano has been badly wounded.

Gen. De Peilleux, prominent in the Dreyfus case, is dead.

The Navy Department asks for bids on six modern cruisers.

A lodge of Lady Elke is to be established in San Francisco.

The Coast has received \$10,000,000 this season from the Klondike.

Corbett will fight McCoy at Madison Square Garden, August 30.

Speakers in Cork believe the time is ripe for an Irish rebellion.

Rebels have been defeated by Government forces in Yucatan.

Cincinnati has a population of 325,902. The city had claimed 400,000.

About 4,000 Boers have surrendered in the Orange River Colony.

Quarantine stations are to be located at Noss and Dutch Harbor.

The Vanderbiltis have got control of the Wabash railroad system.

R. D. Yeard, a New York California artist, is dead at Oakland.

At present no American capital will be invested in the Philippines.

The English Liberal party is said to be in the throes of dissolution.

General De Wet is reported to have used terms of General Roberts.

Nathan J. Brown, a pioneer business man of Chicago, is dead, aged 88.

The new provisional boundary of Alaska gives Canada no territory.

Europe is in need of gold owing to the drain caused by the war in China.

General Otis denies that any Filipinos have been executed without trials.

Amelie Rives, now the Princess Troubetzkoy, is under treatment for scatica.

The battleship Oregon is reported by Captain Wilde to be structurally intact.

A street car was struck by lightning at Toledo, Ohio, and ten persons were hurt.

Senator Clark of Montana, will contribute \$100,000 to the Bryan campaign fund.

A London newspaper has violently attacked the emigration bureau at New York.

There is hope for an early settlement of the difficulties between Peru and Chile.

Twelve persons, including one woman, have been killed in the negro riots at New Orleans.

Reports come from Mexico that 6,000 Navajo Indians have defeated Mexican troops.

General Prinsloo, with 5,000 men, has surrendered unconditionally to the British.

North Carolina has adopted a white supremacy amendment, eliminating the negro vote.

The Czar's troops have retreated from Moukden.

The United States gunboat Bancroft may go to China.

Kang Yu Wei is planning a war on the Empress Dowager.

The French flagship Redoubtable has left Cherbourg for China.

Admiral Seymour has taken charge of the defence of Shanghai.

Nine missionaries at Chang Chow are reported to have been killed.

Ten thousand Chinese troops are said to be threatening Shanghai.

An imperial edict is issued declaring that the envoys are held as hostages.

The German press credits American influence with the advance on Peking.

The British officers at Tien-tsin take an optimistic view of conditions at Peking.

A number of American missionaries at Paotan are reported to have been killed.

The Kaiser's speech advocating no quarter for Chinese is generally condemned.

A Russian camp at Aigun, on the Amur river, has been destroyed by Chinese.

The Americans in Peking and Fung Chow are safe, but their property is destroyed.

England offered Japan financial aid in her Chinese campaign, but Japan declined it.

The American widow of Baron Von Ketteler is believed to be with the surviving envoys.

It is stated that only the Russians and Japanese, 23,000 strong, are starting for Peking.

Three North German Lloyd steamers have been chartered to carry German troops to China.

It is reported that the Chinese court may flee to Tientsin, and may take the Ministers as hostages.

Eighteen hundred head of horses have been bought by Germany in California for use in China.

A story from Chinese sources says that thousands of Christian converts have been killed in Peking.

Governor Yuan wires from Peking, July 27th, that the Ministers were well and had been given provisions.

The transport Hancock has sailed for China with a battalion of marines and four batteries of the Third Artillery.

The German Government is taking steps to prevent the unauthorized publication of the Kaiser's war speeches.

Li Hung Chang promises to give the foreign governments easy access to the envoys if the march on Peking is stopped.

It is learned from foreign sources that American marines especially distinguished themselves in the fighting at Peking.

The Russian situation at Port Arthur and vicinity is precarious. There has been much fighting on the Liaotung peninsula.

The Russians have taken the city of Hung Hun, driving off 4,000 Chinese and taking fourteen Hotchkiss and ten other guns.

The steamship Bosnia is en route from Philadelphia to carry supplies from San Francisco to China for the German troops.

It is now affirmed that Von Ketteler was killed by a Government agent, and that the attack on the legations was made by imperial troops.

"The Best is the Cheapest."

Experience teaches that good clothes wear longest, good food gives best nutrition, and a good medicine that cures disease is naturally the best and cheapest. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money can buy, because it cures when all others fail.

Poor Health—"Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips, with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength, and can work hard all day, eat heartily and sleep well. Took it because it helped my husband to whom it gave strength." Mrs. E. J. Giffels, Moose Lake, Minn.

*Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints!*

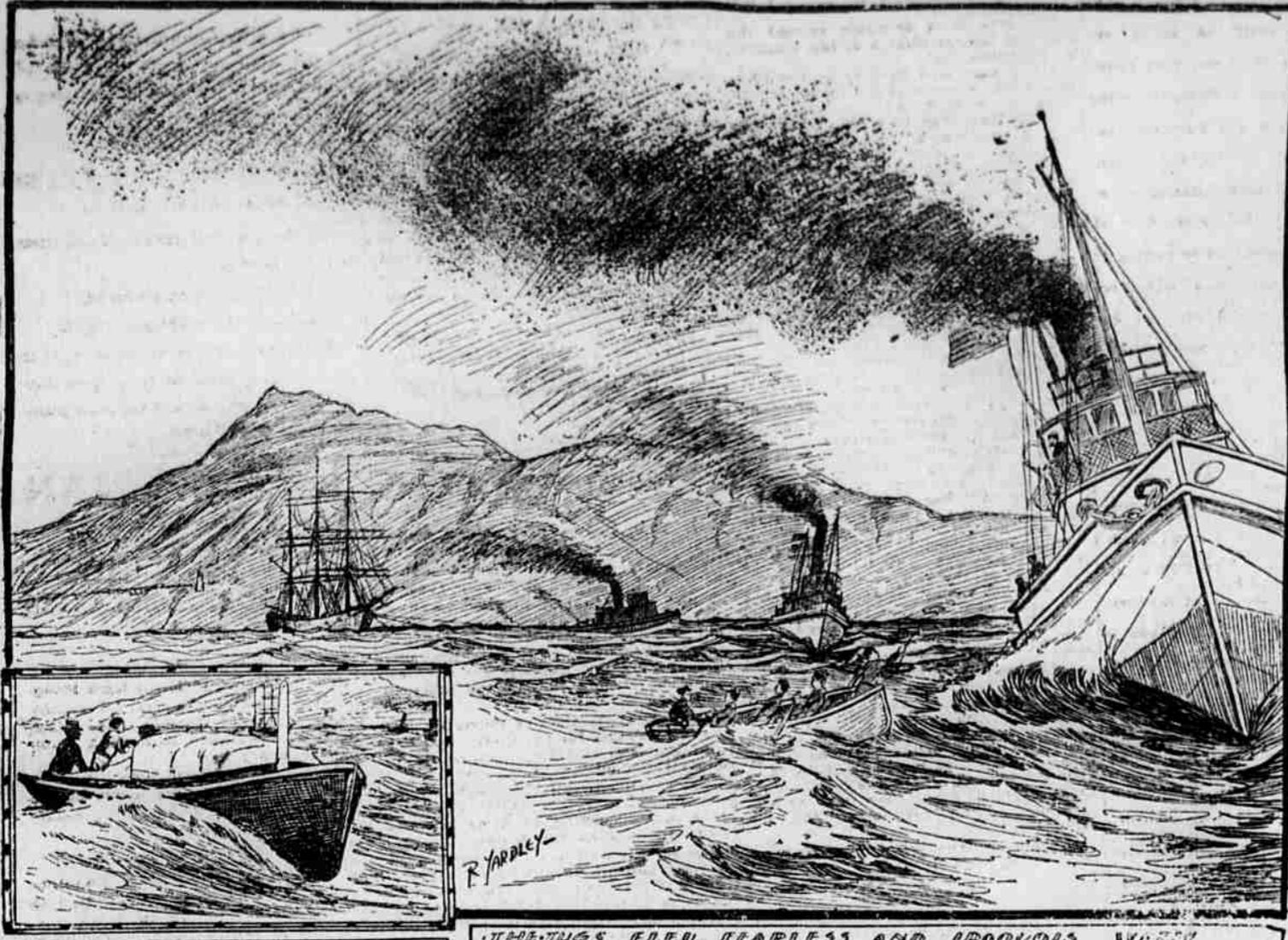
Hood's Pills cure liverills; the non-irritating and non-arthritic. Take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Dr. C. B. Cooper became the father of a small son yesterday.

A daughter was born yesterday to the wife of Judge A. S. Humphreys.

DUNREGGAN SAVED FROM SHIPWRECK AND SAFE AT FISHMARKET WHARF

THE ADVERTISER'S CHARTERED
LAUNCH ON THE SCENE.THE TUGS ELEU FEARLESS AND DIRIGO IN
LINES ON THE SINKED VESSEL

R. YARDLEY

THE British bark Dunreggan was pulled off the reef within a quarter of a mile of the lighthouse at Diamond Head at ten minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the united efforts of the tugs Fearless, Eleu and Iroquois. The Fearless, Captain Gilbert Brokaw, the tug which first got hold of the Dunreggan on Wednesday, was the tug which towed the big steel bark safe into port and showed her comfortably up alongside the old Fishmarket wharf. The Fearless, once she got hold of the Dunreggan, never let her go, but held on from Wednesday morning, shortly after the bark went aground, until she was brought into port. Captain Brokaw knew there was something like \$20,000 at the end of the hawser and held on with the tenacity of a famished bulldog.

As the Fearless came through the channel about 6 o'clock last night with the Dunreggan in tow, the red paint below the tug's water line could be seen in generous quantities, showing clearly how nearly her coat supply was exhausted.

It was quite a sight, the coming of the close-called bark into the harbor. People crowded to the edges of the wharves and gazed. They were anxious to know how big a hole the vessel had in her bottom, and if Captain Dixon had handed over the \$20,000 in gold, cold British gold, to the responsible captain.

As above stated, the tug Fearless kept up her hauling at the Dunreggan all Wednesday night and right up to the time when she came off. Yesterday afternoon the United States tug Iroquois went out again and got a line to the Dunreggan and pulled away with the Fearless. The position of the bark had changed somewhat about 11 o'clock in the morning and hopes were entertained then of getting her off the reef at the next high tide, about 3 o'clock. Not long before the time of high tide, Captain Macauley, commanding the tug Eleu temporarily, towed the ship Dirigo out to sea, when he let the Dirigo go it suddenly dawned upon him that the Dunreggan would never get off the reef without the Eleu's help. So, heading the tug for the scene of disaster, he gave the chief the signal for full speed and hurried through the water in good shape. Arriving off Diamond Head, he observed the efforts of the Fearless and Iroquois had not yet proved successful. Backing in close to the bark on the reef, he hove a heaving-line aboard the Dunreggan. Captain Dixon was on the point of suggesting terms but changed his mind and in a few minutes the Eleu was pulling with the rest. The Fearless, the Iroquois and the Eleu tugged away together for nearly an hour, when suddenly the big bark gave a jump forward of about three feet and then hesitated. Again she moved with a quick jerk, as if the greasy reef were loath to part with her keel still motion, not sudden and convulsive this time but slow and sure. The men on

the tug saw her coming and the tugs strained every effort to pull her off. They were rewarded. She came, gliding off the dangerous reef as easily and gracefully as slipping off an iceberg. Captains Brokaw, Pond and Macauley of the Fearless, Iroquois and Eleu felt joyful sensations of success. They had pulled her off; she was safe, and now for a little matter of ready cash. Captain Dixon gazed over the side and saw the bark moving; gave a sigh of relief and scribbled a few figures hastily in his note-book.

Captain Macauley brought the Eleu into port first. "I've got something to say about the saving of the British bark," he shouted. "The Eleu pulled her off, helped to do it, I should say." Then came the Iroquois—the sturdy, strong, modest, white Iroquois. She never said a word but she's got an awful pull—when she pulls. And here came the Fearless with the Dunreggan coming along sickly, listing at the end of the Fearless' hawser. Captain Brokaw ditched up his trousers, cast a look of pride over his hand and simply beamed with delight. He had a right to beam, surely, here's week, the Fearless tumbles into a small furnace.

When seen by an Advertiser reporter aboard the Dunreggan, Captain G. N. Dixon had the following to say: "When the bark struck I was two miles off-shore and away outside where the charts show reefs. The chart must be wrong. The place where I struck is some distance from the place where the bark lay just before she was pulled off."

"Yes, we jettisoned some cargo, of course, but I can't say how much. Some of the men put aboard last night to help chuck it overboard, when they started to get up a lot of boxes which came first from the main hatch, thought that the boxes contained gin. Do you know those fellows were awfully disappointed when they found it was olive oil. I can't answer half your question; I don't know the answers to them. What's that? I don't remember—I didn't count—I can't say now. I haven't said half the things I've been reported as saying."

It is thought that about 100 tons of the cargo was jettisoned Wednesday night and yesterday. When the Dunreggan got up to the wharf she had about twenty inches of water in her hold and was not gaining much, if anything, on the pumps. The pumps have been manned ever since she first leaked, and are going yet.

Yesterday morning Captain Dixon called for a board of survey and one was appointed, consisting of Captain Williamson of the British bark Woolahara, Captain Thompson of the British ship City of Hankow and Captain Jackson of the British ship Halewood. These captains were taken out to the Dunreggan in Larssen's launch. Captain Dixon has never before met with disaster during his many years at sea.

loni mill. He left Prato again for Lucca on January 22, 1888, and sailed from Genoa for New York on February 29th of the same year.

Bresci returned to Prato on June 4th last, and about that time the Italian Consul in New York advised the authorities in Italy that Bresci had interested himself in an anarchistic newspaper published at Paterson, N. J., and edited by Cianciani and Malatesta, revolutionaries.

Bresci traveled from New York via Paris, and on June 4th he applied to the municipal authorities of Prato for a birth certificate, that he might secure a permit to carry arms. This was refused, because of his character and the past offenses which he had committed against the municipality.

On June 16th he secured a passport for New York, describing himself as a shoemaker. Early in July he went to Castel San Pietro to visit two of his young nieces. On the evening of July 18th he took the train for Milan via Bologna.

Lorenzo Bresci, interviewed at Colonia by the World correspondent, said: "I knew of Gaetano's anarchist opinions, but never attached any importance to them. I always thought a quiet, good-natured fellow, though unscrupulous."

It is learned that the assassin Bresci was a member of what is known as the "International Group" of anarchists. The police have also learned that prior to Bresci's leaving this country he was offered a banquet by a group of anarchists in this city. The celebration took place in an anarchist resort in Bleeker street. Eight persons were present. Besides Bresci there were Salvatore Quattavento, a man named Sassi and a man named Lemmer or Lanza, all of whom are under arrest in Italy. The other guests are not yet known to the police, but one of them was said to be a woman. This would indicate that there were at least eight persons concerned in the plot to kill the King.

The feasting continued into the early morning hours, until it was almost time to reach the steamer on which they embarked on their murderous mission.

Teresa Brugnoli, the woman arrested in Italy, is believed to have been the same who was present at the banquet.

The police today visited Lorenzo's house and took charge of the murderer's belongings, including a target at which he practised with a revolver.

MONZA, August 3.—The remains of King Humbert were today placed in a casket of walnut covered with lead and glass in such a manner as to leave the face exposed. The ceremony, which took place in the presence of the royal family, was very touching. Queen Margherita placed the Italian flag with the arms of Italy in all the churches in his diocese.

Enormous numbers of telegrams and letters of condolence continue to arrive.

**WHERE THE PLOT
WAS INCUBATED**

**PLOT ORIGINATED
IN UNITED STATES**

NEW YORK, July 31.—A cable to the World from Florence says: The World's correspondent has just returned from Prato, where he obtained a detailed account of the antecedents of Gaetano Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert. Bresci was born November 18, 1869, in Colonia, a mile from Prato, a manufacturing town of 15,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated fifteen miles north of Florence. He began work as a shoemaker but studied in the technical school at Prato for a time, and thus became a weaver, which avocation he followed for eight years at a large factory in Prato. After the strike in 1883 he left Prato and went to work in the Uanini factories at Florence. A year later he returned to Prato, where he was employed in the de-

never saw Bresci and never saw Quinte, but the description of the men tallies with that of two of the men at the conference. Mrs. Bresci, the desolate wife of the assassin, with her little daughter, are in this city from their home in West Hoboken for the purpose of seeing the Italian Consul General. Mrs. Bresci said she wanted to write a letter to her husband, but the Consul General told her it would not be delivered. The woman asked if it would be possible for her to get any valuable her husband had in his possession when arrested. He had diamonds and considerable value, she said. The Consul General promised to do what he could for the woman. When she returned to West Hoboken she found a man representing himself as a United States Secret Service agent awaiting her.

He questioned her at great length, but she was unable to give him any more information than has already been made public. Mrs. Bresci, who is in delicate health, was overcome by the fatigue of her trip to New York that she had to take to her bed soon after her return, and last night her condition was considered serious.

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URGED TO INVESTIGATE

Grand Jury is Further Charged.

AS TO SUNDAY VIOLATING

Judge Humphreys Commands It to Look Into Liquor Selling At Waikiki.

Before the Grand Jury settled down to business yesterday Judge Humphreys recalled them into the courtroom and delivered an additional charge to them that was as full of interesting allegations as the charge that was read to them on Monday. It resulted from a talk with one of the hotel-keepers at Waikiki, and its outcome will probably be quite interesting. It is given in full as follows:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: On August the 8th at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, you were impanelled, sworn and charged to enquire into such matters as might be brought to your attention by the Attorney General, as might be given you in charge by this Court, as might be brought to your attention by private matters, and as might be within the personal knowledge of any one of you. Since dawning that charge to you, I was informed by the proprietor of a resort at Waikiki, Mr. Almy, proprietor of the Waikiki Inn, that he had without any reservation or without any question, engaged in the sale of liquor on Sundays, doing so by virtue of some arrangement with the police, he having understood that he might sell liquor on Sundays and that he would not be prosecuted therefor.

I desire now to charge you that whatever understanding or agreement Mr. Almy or any other person engaged in the sale of liquor may have had with a police officer or any other officer of the Government, no matter who he is or how high his position, it cannot afford him any protection whatever if there has been a violation of the statute law.

AN ALARMING CONDITION.

If the statement made to me by Mr. Almy is true, a most dangerous, alarming and corrupting state of affairs is presented to the people of this Territory. It does not lie in the mouth of any official of this Territory (I do not care how high his position may be) and it does not lie in the mouth of any police officer by his mere whim, caprice or sweet will to say he will set aside or ignore violations of the statute laws of this Territory, and to permit people to do what those laws say shall not be done. A man may be corrupt without taking money. You may be so, gentlemen of the jury, by favoritism or the exhibition of moral fear.

If, for instance, you refrained from making a presentment by reason of moral fear, if you failed to discharge your duties, failed to recognize the obligations imposed upon you by your oaths, you would be quite as corrupt as if you had taken money for refraining from doing so. If any officer, from the High Sheriff aye, from the Governor down to the humblest policeman on the force, has made any sort of an agreement with any liquor dealer or seller that he might sell liquor on Sunday in violation of law, that officer is corrupt, and the charge against him should be investigated. It should be investigated without fear and without reference to the consequences.

WHO IS A BOARDER?

Our statute provides that "Any holder of a license who shall sell or retail any spirituous liquor or permit the same to be drunk in his house or premises on Sundays, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200." But this section shall not apply to the ordinary supplies furnished to bona fide boarders and lodgers in the house or premises. Mark these words: "This section shall not apply to the ordinary supplies furnished to bona fide boarders and lodgers in the house or premises." The exception is that a person who runs a boarding-house or hotel may, if he has a license, furnish the ordinary supplies to bona fide boarders or lodgers in his house. A man, by going to a so-called boarding-house and simply by writing his name in the register, would not become a bona fide boarder or lodger. A man who goes there to take a dinner or lunch would not be a bona fide boarder or lodger. Perhaps a man who went to one of these places on a Saturday night and remained until Monday morning might come within the contemplation of the statute as a lodger.

It were better that every man on the beach should openly and without license sell liquor on Sundays or at any time that might best suit his pleasure or convenience—it would be better, I say, to have that condition prevail than that any police officer or Government officer should arrogate the power and authority of being unto himself the supreme and final law. Not only under such circumstances will there cease to exist any rights or law in this country, or any liberty, but the result would tend to corruption or, what is worse—favoritism.

ENFORCE THE LAWS.

Take this case: The Sheriff or some other Government officer says to you, if these people are not permitted to sell liquor on Sundays by virtue of their status, some other person will sell it without license, and because the law is going to be violated secretly I will let these people violate it openly. You might just as well say, we will appoint a few good men in the community to commit larceny because there are laws against larceny on our statute books and they cannot be enforced. People will commit larceny; no people will sell liquor on Sundays despite the fact that there are laws against it.

But by enforcing the laws we minimize the offense. For about 300 years burglary has been treated as a felony, and for a long time in England it was a capital offense, and yet, in spite of this fact, men committed burglary. Now suppose the High Sheriff or some other officer should say that owing to the number of burglaries committed in this community and the impossibility of preventing it, "I will pick out a few fairly good men and give them the permission to commit it," because they will do it in a nice way? That is an extreme case, but it is a legal illustration of the matter in hand, before we realize the extent of a wise right, our rights are taken away.

The usurpation of power is the result of a graduated process. A man never becomes wholly bad at once. He begins by doing some little thing that he has no right to do. He is not prosecuted for it. He then does some other little thing that

THE NEED IS GREAT

Bonded Warehouses are Wanted.

ACCOMMODATIONS SMALL

Peacock and Company Would Build To Relieve the Jam if Given a Chance.

The United States customs officials are complaining vigorously of the congestion of cargo on the various wharfs and it looks as if at last something would be done to remedy the difficulty. According to the United States Government laws, bonded warehouses must be private concerns, and it is to the lack of such institutions that the present inconvenient state of affairs in customs circles is attributed.

Customs Officer Stratemeyer, on being interviewed on the subject yesterday, said:

"There is a great and urgent need for more warehouse room here. The United States has no bonded warehouse directly under the supervision of the Federal Government. It would be immensely convenient for us if private warehouses were to be established, and I think that there would be a great deal of money made in such enterprises. Some parties are talking of starting private warehouses, and I have heard the firm of Peacock & Co., mentioned in this connection, but whether the enterprise will be private or not I am not in a position to state. We have got to have more storage room, and that's all there is to it."

"Honolulu has only two closed docks—the Oceanic and the Pacific Mail Companies—the balance are open docks. No foreign or coastwise cargoes are allowed to lie at or be discharged together at the same dock. Treasury Agents Smith and Chanes, during their recent visit here, particularly impressed on me the importance of having full and absolute control of all foreign cargoes docked, and advised that every possible effort in this direction be made for the protection of the revenue. As things are today, how can this be satisfactorily accomplished? Foreign and coastwise cargoes must not be mixed up, but it is well nigh impossible to prevent this occurring under existing conditions."

"There is at present big trouble in getting the cargoes cleaned up, as the only fumigating plant is the one on the Pacific Mail wharf and everything is rushed there. The Gaelic cargo is now in the fumigating room and the cargo of the Miowana is lying on the Waikiki end of the Pacific Mail wharf. Both cargoes were discharged last Saturday and are still in the way, notwithstanding a general order issued against cargoes remaining over forty-eight hours on the wharf after being landed.

"The Thya is expected daily from Yokohama with 600 tons of general merchandise, and where it is going to be put I don't know; if her cargo does not have to be fumigated it can be stowed away under the Ewa end of the Mail wharf sheds. The Kilmary, with a big foreign cargo, is going to Brower's wharf to discharge tomorrow, but it is in question whether the Collector will permit this to be done until the coastwise cargo lying there is disposed of. The Kilmary is also delayed from utilizing the Oceanic wharf on account of the cargo lying there being of coastwise nature."

"It has been proposed to suggest to the United States Government that the Pacific Mail wharf be solely utilized for the purpose of discharging foreign bottoms and that it be only used for the accommodation of coastwise cargo when not otherwise engaged. As things stand today, we get unavoidably behind with our work, and before we can catch up more work piling in."

Messrs. Peacock & Co., it is understood, have made application to be allowed to establish a private bonded warehouse, and if their application is looked favorably upon will go ahead with the work of construction right away. Such a warehouse will be of infinite assistance to the firm in handling their stock and will also relieve the customs authorities in no small degree.

"The establishment of bonded warehouses, under personal supervision, would undoubtedly prove to be a paying investment," remarked a representative of Messrs. Peacock & Co.

SYSTEM NOT YET WORKING.

Distances Seem to be too Great for Wireless Telegraph to Bridge.

The reason for the delay in establishing communication by wireless telegraph between Honolulu and Hilo seems to have been due to the fact that the system has not worked well between Lanai and Hawaii. The instruments at Mahukona are set up and ready for use and so are those on Lanai, but still the system does not work properly and now the experts are busy putting in shape the station on Molokai.

It is likely that in order to communicate with Hawaii it will be necessary to send messages first to Molokai, then to Lanai, then to Maui, and so to Mahukona on Hawaii. This will give many relays but will probably give better service, for the communication becomes less perfect the greater distance the stations are apart. T. E. Hobbs, one of the Marconi experts who are here to install the system said yesterday that it was expected that the system would be in working order in a few days, as soon, that is as the station on Molokai was in order.

Hlein Distillers.

Manuel Silva and Rita Silva, charged with distilled liquor, were each given three months imprisonment on the reef and a fine of \$100 assessed in each case by Judge Wilcox yesterday afternoon. As the couple were led down stairs the woman set up a cry that was heard block away. She wailed and shouted in her distress and it was with difficulty that she was calmed down. The case was appealed by their attorney, McCann Stewart.

he has no right to do, for which he is not prosecuted; then he becomes strong in crime. It is the same with the usurpation of power and authority. It is done a little at a time until finally no law is left.

SEND FOR ALMY!

I say that any understanding with this man to the effect that liquor might be sold to people on Sundays affords neither Mr. Almy nor any other parties any protection whatever, and it is absolutely disgraceful to the officer who entered into the compact. I desire you to send for Mr. Almy. You will bear in mind that a man is not compelled to give evidence against himself. Should he decline to testify with regard to these matters, it will be your duty to excuse him. I wish you to go to the bottom of this thing, I wish you to find out what agreement there has been, and make known the opinion of this Government, that he might violate the laws of this country.

Find out what officer entered into such an agreement, and set it forth in the report which you will make to this Court, and the Court will take upon itself to see, by making proper disposition of that report, that similar offenses are not committed. This is a species of favoritism, and it is the first time it has been brought to the attention of this Court. I trust it will be the last. It is the duty of the Sheriff and the Attorney General to enforce the laws, and in this Court neither they nor any other officer can set them aside. You will make careful inquiry into the matter about which I have spoken to you at this time. You may have new retire.

KANE INDICTED?

The case against Kane, the native who assaulted a Chinese backdriver and robbed him of all his money on the road to Tantalus some weeks ago was before the Grand Jury during the afternoon, and it is understood that an indictment was brought against Kane. The Chinese was brought to the courthouse from the hospital in the patrol wagon and carried up to the Grand Jury room on a stretcher. He was very weak and is still unable to stand or to exert himself at all, but he told his story to the Grand Jurymen, and he was himself a sufficient exhibit against the murderous native. Kane is accused of highway robbery and assault to commit murder, and these indictments will without doubt be brought against him.

The case against the young Portuguese who was accused of taking a warrant for a teacher's salary from the office of the Board of Education and obtaining the cash for it, was likewise before the Grand Jury and it is likely that an indictment will be brought against him also.

It is not likely that the jury will reach

the matter of the Waikiki cases, to which Judge Humphreys called their attention in the morning, for a day or so, although they may take it up today. The matter of the charge was discussed only informally at the meeting of the jury in the morning and it was decided to defer action on it until after the criminal cases which they are now considering are disposed of.

HAWAIIAN ARTISTS ROBBED IN 'FRISCO

Quintette Club Members Lose Money and Jewels There.

The members of the Hawaiian Quintette Club or the Hawaiian Glee Club, as the professional card of the organization reads, are at present in San Francisco.

It will be remembered that they left here last year to attend the Omaha exposition. The original members were joined in the States by other musical Hawaiians, and for the past six months the Club has been touring California and meeting with excellent success. Among the places where they have recently filled long engagements are Stockton fair on July 4th, Weinstock & Lubin's in Sacramento, where they played a week's engagement, and at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, with the Southwest Opera Company. The glee club is in great demand for private parties at the latter place, and their services are booked for a long time to come.

A short time ago the boys had an unpleasant and expensive experience. They were asleep in their room at No. 21½ Kearny street, and a thief entered by way of the transom and relieved them of their money and jewelry in the middle of the night. The robbery was not discovered until the boys awoke in the morning. The thief considerably left their instruments behind, acting presumably on the principle that he did not want to kill the goose that laid the golden egg.

OARSMEN TRAINING FOR FALL EVENTS

Myrtle's Go Into Quarters at Pearl Harbor on Saturday.

The Heianians had a senior and junior boat out yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Jarrett, Renear, Waterhouse and Rhodes were in the former boat.

The Myrtles had their senior and junior crews at work yesterday afternoon, also their four-eared barge. Messrs. Judd, Soper, Lishman and Angus comprised the senior aggregation.

The Leitians did not practice yesterday, but expect to make a start this morning.

The Heianians will hold a club meeting some evening this week.

Sixteen will be in the party who go to the Myrtle's training quarters at Pearl Harbor next Saturday. This number includes the captain, trainers and coxswain.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Myrtle Boat Club held last night, the following members were elected: Messrs. H. Simpson, O. St. John Gilbert, B. Sharp and W. Rawlings.

M. H. Flint, the postoffice agent, has had his office moved from the basement of the Capitol to the old government building next to the postoffice on Merchant street. Assistant Superintendent of Public Works will move into the vacated quarters in the Capitol at once.

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DR. C. B. WOOD WHO WILL BE ILLUSTRIOS POTENTATE



time a Shriner the Mason must be a man of means, for the Shriner's coffers are not supposed to retain any of the gold that pours into them.

Whereas the Masonic lodges hold their funds for charitable purposes, the Shriner spends all they can raise into the organization. In other words, to use the expression of Dr. Wood, the "Shriner's society is the social organization of the Masons and Knights Templar, and acts as a safety valve."

The gathering that is arranging to come to Honolulu will be a notable one. The Imperial Potente, Lord B. Windsor of Grand City, Michigan, will head the caravan of Nobles and will dedicate the temple amid the fires of Kilauea. With the Nobles will come their families. It is possible the steamship may go direct from San Francisco to Hilo and visit the volcano before coming here.

The local Masons do not believe that the Shriner will arrive in Honolulu before New Year's Day, as the Imperial Potente has stated he cannot leave until December or January next. By that time it is believed that sufficient accommodations will be ready for their use.

It was through the Islam Temple of San Francisco that the local Shriner obtained their charter and at first expected the Illustrious Potente of the Shrine to perform the dedication ceremony here, until the Imperial Potente signified his intention of joining the pilgrimage. Hundreds of friends of the Shriner are expected to visit Honolulu during their stay, using the regular passenger steamships in their travels.

Dr. Wood says they have counted on about twenty Masons and Knights Templar being inducted into the fez, as they themselves wished to have their share of fun out of the many others eligible to become Shriner. The pressure has been too great, however, and a much larger number may be made sport of at the hands of the visitors. Knights Templar and thirty-second degree Masons only are eligible to belong to this organization.

MISSIONARIES WHO WILL COME HERE

Woman's Board Will Entertain Workers From China.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions took place yesterday afternoon at Central Union Church. There was a large attendance and the business of the meeting was of considerable importance to Christian workers.

The ladies decided to prepare an entertainment for any refugee missionaries from China who may be passengers aboard the Hongkong Maru which is expected on Saturday. They have received information that many of the missionaries preferred returning to their homes on the Mainland rather than burden the missionaries in Japan by their presence. A committee was appointed to make whatever preparations are necessary to give them a fitting welcome.

A relief sum of \$50 was appropriated to assist those missionaries who may be in need of ready money, but at all events the amount will be used for their benefit. An appropriation of \$25 for the relief of the famine stricken ones in India was made and the amount forwarded to the relief bureau in India.

A paper prepared by Mrs. Bishop on the life of the Rev. William Richards, one of the early missionary workers of Hawaii, was read. Miss Talcott reported on the Japanese missionary labor performed amongst the Japanese colony of Honolulu. She also gave some interesting items from a letter relating to some of the missionaries well known to Honoluluans who were in China at the outbreak of the Boxer movement. Among these are Mr. Porter and his sister who are reportedly in Japan at present. Information was also given that there were forty others who had escaped and were now domiciled at Kobe school.

Mrs. B. F. Dillingham who recently returned from a long visit on the Mainland gave a brief account of the various missionary meetings she had visited while away, four of them being great events.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde presided at the meeting.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases of the army, had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colloidal Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. G. E. Gannon, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the best hay, feed or grain, at the right prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

• • •

A COUGH CURED

has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

GEOLOGY OF OAHU ISLAND

Review of Hitchcock's Pamphlet.

NOTES BY SERENO BISHOP

An Interesting Treatise on the Formation of the Land We Live in.

In the Friend, Dr. Sereno Bishop reviews most intelligently a pamphlet entitled the "Geology of Oahu," which is a report of geological observations and conclusions respecting the Island of Oahu, made by Professor Charles H. Hitchcock, LL.D., including three pages of "Notes on the Tertiary Geology of Oahu," by W. H. Dall. Although the geology of this Island has been extensively discussed before, by Prof. J. D. Dana, by Prof. W. T. Brigham, by W. Lowthian Green, by Capt. C. E. Dutton, by Messrs. W. D. Alexander, A. B. Lyons and Walter Maxwell, yet Dr. Hitchcock's work constitutes a valuable manual of the subject, with important additions to previous knowledge, says Dr. Bishop. Besides observations made during two previous visits, Dr. Hitchcock in 1888-89, carefully inspected a great number of locations, especially along the line of the Oahu railway, the Nuuanu Pali, and the series of secondary craters along the coast.

A leading place is given to the original separation of Oahu into two islands now represented by the Kaala range, and the Koolau range. The former is much older than the other, as evidenced in many ways. Volcanic activity had perhaps ceased on Kaala, before the Koolau mountain had been built up by its eruptions much above the surface of the ocean. Dr. Hitchcock develops the fact pointed out by Dana, that enormous outflows of lava from the northern half of Koolau mountain flooded and built up the broad plateau between Ewa and Waialua. The already deeply eroded canyons of the Kaala range were invaded by this plateau of lava, and their lower parts buried therein. Similar elevated plains have been built up by like means in Waimea, between Matinaka and Kohala mountain, also between Maunakea and Mauna-oa. One may conjecture that before the deep subsidence of Oahu the Waiau plateau was as high as Waimea, although now 1,700 feet lower.

Dr. Hitchcock adopts the now generally accepted conclusion that Dr. Dana was in error in believing the great Kaneohe amphitheater to be the remains of an ancient caldera or crater. The vast Koolau precipice from Nuuanu Pali to Waikane is not the effect of a fault or breakdown, but is entirely produced by atmospheric erosion or weathering. The prevailing and heaviest rainstorms were from the north-east, resulting in vastly greater erosion on that side of the range. A similar result is conspicuous on the west side of the Kaala range, and from a like cause. There the east side of the mountain was protected by the Koolau range from the easterly rains, and the heaviest torrents of rain were westerly, and were down that side of the mountain even more completely than in Koolau.

On page 30, Dr. Hitchcock briefly discusses the limestone bluff at Kahuku, already considered by Dr. Dana in his "Characteristics of Volcanoes." This remarkable bluff, he says, "consists of coral rock up to 60 feet, capped by blown calcareous sand now firmly consolidated, which may extend inland to a height of 25 feet." Here we must contradict the eminent geologist by denying that any part of the bluff "consists of coral rock," although traces of corals exist, owing to its long submergence. The bluff is composed from top to bottom of the same laminated loose sandstone which pervades the ancient and massive sand-dunes between Kahuku and Lale. Those dunes were hills of brown sand which had been accumulating for ages by reason of the force of the trade wind sweeping around and over the low angle of the Kahuku mountain. Their sands had become gradually cemented by percolating rainwater into a fragile laminated sandstone. This sort of sandstone, which abounds between Kahului and Wailuku, on Maui, is to be distinguished from the very hard and compact marine sandstone which takes a fine polish. The latter is cemented by sea water underneath deep sand beaches, and is composed entirely of hard fragments of sea shells.

Captain Dutton failed to distinguish apart these marine and subaerial sandstones, and thus betrayed into the enormous blunder of imputing the Wailuku and Waikau sandstones to a former period of submergence, whereas they are obviously formed above water, and that district was plainly never subjected to marine action. Off the Laie shore are a peninsula and an island which are mainly composed of the same fragile laminated sandstone; but this has become hardened by a later submergence. The land had evidently sunk after the sand-dunes were created, but again emerged with the elevation of the coral reefs all around the island.

Dr. Hitchcock made special inspection of most of the secondary craters fringing the coast of Oahu, which belong to a comparatively recent period. He visited each of the five craters of the Laelio group, which are located on the Ewa and Oahu plantations, and whose widespread ejections of ashes, now decomposed, constitute the exceptional richness of the soil which yields such unprecedented crops of sugar. Like the Kaala mountain on whose flanks they rest, these cones are much older than the Honolulu series from Salt Lake to Koko Head, whose soft tufa is only partially eroded. Dr. Hitchcock, however, seems to impute a greater age to the latter apparently misled by Dall's erroneous assignment of Diamond Head to the Tertiary period.

With that conclusion of W. H. Dall we are strenuously at variance. He thinks that Diamond Head was thrown up in the very ancient Pliocene period. He tries to make out that the Actinella (sand shells) imbedded in the breccia at the foot of Diamond Head are ancient types, whereas the expert J. F. Glazier found no essential differ-



Willott & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, published at New York on July 18, 1898.

THE WEEK.—Raw advanced 1.36. Refined advanced .19. Net cash quotations are: Muscovado, 4.30c; Centrifugal, 4.80c. Receipts, 31,520 tons. Shipments, 4,000 tons. Total stock in four ports, 145,623 tons, against 155,433 tons last week, and 194,537 tons last year. Arrivals to the United States from all countries, estimated, 160,000 tons, against 150,000 tons last year. Best sugar quotations, cost and freight, 12.50 per cwt. for 88° degree analysis. First marks: German Granulated, f. o. b. Hamburg, £1.31, equal to 5.30c, New York, duty paid.

Spot Foreign Granulated.—The demand is fair and the supply increased. Russian Crystals, 5.30c; fine Austrian, 5.70c; Dutch, 5.20c asked. For Import, Dutch Granulated, August shipment, 1.5s paid, c. and f. equal to 5.60c, duty paid. Fine Austrian Granulated for July-August shipment closed out.

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 170,023 tons, against 182,023 tons last week and 225,587 tons last year, a decrease of 15,574 tons under last year.

STATISTICS BY SPECIAL CABLES.—Cuba.—The six principal ports: Receipts, 1,200; exports, 4,200; stock, 24,000 tons, against 51,000 tons last year; two contrabandings against none last year.

Europe.—Stocks in Europe, 89,000 tons, against 1,007,000 tons last week, and 1,067,403 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,062,023 tons, against 1,279,295 tons last week, and 1,402,680 tons last year at the same uneven dates, and 1,109,524 tons, at even date of July 1st last year. The deficiency of stock is 340,667 tons December 28th, 1899.

RAWS.—A continuation of the remarkably favorable conditions in the sugar world for high prices for sugar caused a further rise of 1.36 per pound to be paid this week. All available sugars at this price were readily taken and at the close sellers are holding for 1.36c further advance, with fair prospect of obtaining it. The receipts fell off 11,000 tons from the previous week, which is a hit to sellers to remain firm.

New Java sugars of June shipment and low cost will begin to arrive in moderate quantities only during August, no preparations are making for an early Louisiana cane and Michigan beet sugar crop in September. These crops may not be marketed at present prices unless the extraordinary conditions of the trade continue in full force, which is no likely. For the present, however, all the prospects are favorable for full main chance of prices, and even further improvement during the next six or eight weeks as the available supply, meanwhile, is uncomfortably small. By the middle of September, however, large receipts of Java sugars may be expected and the winners will experience some relief.

REFINED.—Following the rise in raw a 10c per 100 pounds advance in refined was made, and even at this advance, which brings the difference between raw and refined to 1.36c per pound, the demand is but slightly checked. There is a free chance for refined until the domestic crops of sugar appear late in September, and buyers will no doubt be protected in prices until then: 1.36c is not the largest difference known in the trade; the difference has occasionally been 1.20c per 100 pounds. However, at 1.36c it may be well to begin to use some caution in purchases beyond September. Orders are taken at present prices for delivery up to August 31st. The American refinery shipments are delayed about three weeks, while Howells' and Arbuckle's deliveries are behind about one week. Soft grades, Nos. 5 to 15, are shaded 10 points. Market closes strong with upward tendency.

SUGAR IN WALL STREET.—The bull pool marked sugar up to 1.23c on favorable combination of a good general market and good sugar trade conditions. It is not well to have over confidence, however. The right people are not in the movement perhaps and before November it may be bought much lower. Refiners are making "hay while the sun shines," but it is not to be expected that Louisiana and beet sugar interests will participate in present scale of profits when they begin marketing in September. Sugar stock closed at 1.23c and should continue strong under present influences until the bull pool liquidates. Six per cent dividends is doubtless the rate for this year, say equal 5 per cent at \$120.

STRIKEN WITH PARALYSIS

Attorney J. M. Vivas suffered a severe stroke of paralysis on Friday and he is now at the Honolulu Sanitarium in a very serious condition.

Some time ago Mr. Vivas had a slight attack of paralysis, from which he thought he had entirely recovered. It affected the right side only the muscles of the face being particularly troublesome. But on Friday Mr. Vivas suffered another stroke while on the streets and so serious did his condition seem at the outset that his recovery was despaired of. He was taken to his house first and later to the sanitarium, where he has since been. Under the care of the physicians there Mr. Vivas improved somewhat and his condition yesterday was much more favorable although his right side is almost entirely paralyzed.

Mr. Dall evidently lacks the proper conception of the process of formation of a tufa cone like Diamond Head. That process is extremely rapid. The hot mud is driven high into the air, and falls in vast showers around the layers of breccia and were evidently fragments of the coral reef through which the eruption of the crater had torn its vent.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, August 7.

Stmr. Novak, Wyman, from Kukuhale, \$250 bags sugar.
Stmr. Knott, Brubbs, from Puigpou, Kauai; 1,000 bags sugar for C. Brewer & Co.
Ex. sp. Kilnery, Mine, from Liverpool, England.
Stmr. Mol Wahine, from Hawaii.
Am. sp. Emily F. Whitney, Pendleton, from San Francisco.

Thursday, August 9.

Stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, from Makaweli.
Sehr. Malolo, Nelson, from Manalei, Gas. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Kauai
S. S. America Maru, Going, from San Francisco, August 8.
Nor. S. S. Thyra, Edvardsen, from the Orient.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, August 7.

Stmr. Claudine McDonald, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai.
S. S. Australis, Lawless, for San Francisco.
Stmr. James Mackee, Tullett, for Kapaia.
Gas. schr. Surprise, Townsend, for Lanai, Maalaea, Kihel and Kona ports.
Sehr. Alice Kimball, for Kaunakakai.
Thursday, August 9.
Stmr. Walalele, Green, for Hanamana.
Stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, for Makaweli.
Gas. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Elele, Waimea and Kekaha.
S. S. America Maru, Going, for Japan and China.
Am. sp. Drigo, Goodwin, for San Francisco, with 5,47 tons of sugar.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per S. S. America Maru, Aug. 9—To Japan and China, August 8—For Yokohama—W. F. Becker, H. G. Hoffman, W. S. Culver, Mrs. W. S. Culver, A. Eto, Y. Ozawa, Lieut. J. H. Reeves, Mrs. W. S. Stone, Dr. Emil Schwerer, Mrs. Emil Schwerer, K. Tashima, T. Takasugi, S. Toyo, Lieut. G. S. Turner, Brig. Gen. J. S. Wilson, Arthur Young, two children and nurse, For Nagasaki—Fred McCormick, For Shanghai—W. W. Rockhill, Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, L. F. Millard, For Hongkong—S. W. Cotton, J. A. Lewandowski, Mrs. J. A. Lewandowski, Comdr. N. E. Miles, W. B. Smith, Mrs. W. S. Smith, and two European steerage, twenty-five Japanese and 10 Chinese steerage.
From Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, August 9—Miss Hammereching, A. F. Judd, E. Rahe and H. on deck.

Departed.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Claudine, August 7—Mrs. Mist, Mrs. W. P. Boyd, J. C. Axel, H. T. Hayesden, Mrs. Wills, child and maid; W. F. Damon, F. B. Damon, Miss Helen Allen, Samuel Kamakala, Mrs. Kamakala, O. J. W. Wailuku, John Akina, Mrs. Sels Kalpo, Mrs. Wong Leong and three children, Mr. Kekipi and wife, J. W. Pratt, Paul Asberg, Sr., Mrs. Stair, J. H. Nui and wife, J. H. Nui, Jr., A. Borfield, W. Ansema, M. J. Borba, J. W. Pratt, Miss Kala, Mrs. Mele Makauka, J. S. Medeiros, L. Perry, Miss E. R. Akana, Miss Josephine Anna, Master A. Dunn, Mrs. F. S. Dunn, Mrs. Mather, Lorin Smith and Lillian Finn.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, August 7—Ellen Holt, Harry Holt, Mrs. Wm. Cahill, Judge A. N. Kepokal and wife, Mrs. M. N. Spencer and three children, R. N. Frick and wife, Mr. Bowden, W. H. Cawthra and wife, J. D. Heit, Dr. S. Kojima, Mrs. T. Kojima and child, Tom Dow, O. Aragawa, John Campbell, J. K. Kaulia, F. J. Church, E. H. Bell, Samuel Parker, Miss Lottie Castle, Judge and Mrs. W. F. Frear, A. H. R. Vierra, D. Kalauokalani, Rev. D. S. Heckano and child, W. Motashige, Rev. W. Ault, Mrs. C. Hayesden, Miss C. Hayesden, R. W. Wilcox, wife and two children, Rev. B. Randa, Mrs. C. B. Olsen, C. B. Olsen and children, E. E. Bartell, H. Loughton, Eben Low, Mr. Dearborn, O. T. Sewall, Capt. W. D. Burnham, D. B. Macomachie, Mr. Walsh, R. Wallace, Andrew Moore, Mrs. Eben Low, Mrs. S. B. Dole, W. A. Wall, J. H. Mackenzie, Mrs. F. J. Cross, Miss C. De Cew, P. Ohr, M. H. Flint, Mrs. E. A. Abu, D. K. Haas and wife.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, August 7—Mr. Grigsby, Mrs. H. J. Dyer and child, W. A. Bowen and wife, W. C. Peacock and wife, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. P. Gleason, Miss B. Meyer, Miss L. C. Pond, Master Bowen, Master Cowan, Mrs. R. M. Davidson, T. Fujita, Mr. and Mrs. Hallam and two children, S. W. Nichols, T. F. Dredge, E. W. Schlechter, Mrs. M. Good, Miss Annabel Lee, Miss Van Meter, H. Deacon and son, Miss Ahrens, George Richardson, Misses Richardson, Ch. J. F. Kent and wife, H. E. Russells and wife, Mrs. T. P. Putney, Miss Ross, Miss A. Ariole, C. A. Bachelder, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph, E. Holton, Thomas Kuhl, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. E. T. Green, E. B. Root, M. M. McSherry, Mr. Bent, Dr. W. A. Setchell, Miss Carrie McCall, Miss Turner Prof. and Mrs. Hosmer, E. C. Aldrich and wife, F. C. Aldrich and wife, John McGreary and wife, Mrs. T. E. Montezery, F. T. de Medicis, H. A. Allen, L. W. Blankenship, Mr. Paxton, H. S. Johnson, E. Pittington, A. Lindsay, L. J. Prince, Mrs. W. L. Harper, Captain Smith, Miss West, Mrs. George R. King, C. B. Taylor, Miss E. Stark, Mrs. Money, Mrs. M. E. Douglas, Mrs. L. M. Cooke, D. Deacon and son, Miss Estor, Miss Hutchence, C. W. Howbert, wife and child, Mrs. J. E. Humburg, C. D. Chase.

Notice to Shipmasters.

C. S. Branch Hydrographic Office.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, we give of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording meteorological observations suggested by the Hydrographic Office, and forward them to the Hydrographic Office at the expense of the Hydrographic Office.

The Hydrographic Office requested to report to the Hydrographic Office all information which can be utilized for executing charts or sailing directions of the hydrography of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

Lieut. Comdr. C. G. C. GATKINS, in Charge.

Laborers for Hawaii.

HAN JUAN (Porto Rico), August 7.—T. Alexander, the representative of the Hawaiian Planters' Association who has been here for some time, sailed for New York yesterday. Mr. Alexander, who has traveled all over the island and persuaded many Porto Ricans to emigrate to Hawaii, said that he believes they will prove good workers and creditable citizens of Hawaii. His left local agents with power to contract with emigrants. His plans however, seem to be undeveloped, as transportation for those whom he has engaged has not been arranged.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 9, 1900.

BY AUTHORITY.

| NAME OF STOCK. | Capital | at | Bid | ask |
|---|-----------|-----|--------|-----|
| WERCHESTER | 1,000,000 | 100 | | |
| C. Brewer & Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | | |
| SUGAR | | | | |
| American Sugar Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | 2 | 25% |
| Kauai | 175,000 | 100 | 2 | 25% |
| Hawaii Agricultural Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | 300 | |
| Hawaiian Sugar Co. | 2,000,000 | 100 | 219 | |
| Honolulu | 600,000 | 100 | 162 | 153 |
| Honolulu | 2,000,000 | 20 | 157 | 153 |
| Hauula | 600,000 | 100 | | |
| Kaiwi | 500,000 | 100 | | |
| Kauai Sugar Co. Ltd. | 220,000 | 100 | 30 | |
| Paid up | 230,000 | 100 | | |
| Kihel Plant Co. Ltd. | 1,000,000 | 50 | 125 | 115 |
| Paid up | 1,000,000 | 50 | | |
| Kipahulu | 100,000 | 100 | | |
| Kona Sugar Co. Ass. | 200,000 | 100 | 15 | |
| Paid up | 180,000 | 100 | | |
| Mauanele 8 Co. Ass. | 400,000 | 100 | | |
| Paid up | 100,000 | 100 | | |
| McBryde 8 Co. Ass. | 800,000 | 100 | | |
| Paid up | 1,000,000 | 100 | 4 | 5 |
| Nahiku Sugar Co. Ass. | 200,000 | 100 | | |
| Paid up | 200,000 | 100 | | |
| Oahu Sugar Co. | 3,600,000 | 100 | 160 | |
| Onomea | 1,000,000 | 100 | | |
| Ookala | 500,000 | 100 | 185 | |
| Oahu Sugar Co. Ltd. | 210,000 | 20 | 152 | 145 |
| Paid up | 2,000,000 | 20 | 14 | |
| Olowalu | 15,000 | 100 | 150 | |
| Pasauhu Sug. Plan. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | 25 | |
| Pasauhu Sug. Plan. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | 25 | |
| Paid up | 500,000 | 100 | | |
| Pineapple | 250,000 | 100 | 25 | |
| Pineapple | 250,000 | 100 | 25 | |
| Pioneer | 2,000,000 | 100 | 150 | 150 |
| Watalua Agt. Co. Ass. | 2,100,000 | 100 | 87 1/2 | 85 |
| Paid up | 1,000,000 | 100 | 110 | |
| Waialua | 700,000 | 100 | 400 | |
| Waianae | 250,000 | 100 | 110 | |
| Waimea | 125,000 | 100 | 125 | |
| STEAMSHIP CO. | | | | |
| Walter S. S. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | 125 | |
| Inter-Island S. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | 135 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| Hawaiian Electric Co. | 250,000 | 100 | 175 | |
| Imp. Ep. & Co. | 200,000 | 100 | | |
| Hon. Steam Laundry | 25,000 | 100 | | |
| Kono-Kau Telephone & Telegraph Co. Ia. | 15,000 | 25 | | |
| Kauai Cable Co. Ia. | 130,000 | 100 | | |
| Paid up | 31,000 | 100 | | |
| People's Ice & Ref. Co. | 2,000,000 | 100 | 180 | 190 |
| Paid up | 1,500,000 | 100 | 95 | |
| BONDS | | | | |
| Iao Govt. 5 per cent. | 99 | 100 | | |
| Iao Govt. 5 per cent. | 99 | 100 | | |
| Iao Govt. Postal savings 4 1/2 per cent. | 100 | 100 | | |
| Iao Govt. Education 6 1/2 per cent. | 100 | 100 | | |
| Iao & L Co. | 100 | 100 | | |
| Session Sales—Morning Session—Eleven Oahu, \$155.50; 25 Ewa, \$25.50. | | | | |
| Between Boards—Five Hawaiian Sugar, 12½; 15 Hawaiian Sugar, \$217.50. | | | | |
| Kona Sugar Co.'s stock is now quoted as paid up. | | | | |

WANT CASES REINSTATED

Lawyers State Reasons Why Judge Humphreys Should Restore Their Suits.

A affidavits by the score appeared in the Circuit Court yesterday for the reinstatement of cases which were dismissed by Judge Humphreys the day before. A. G. M. Robertson asked for the reinstatement of a half dozen cases in which Heels parties are interested and in his affidavit he says that the witnesses were not in town to appear in the case as he had not been able to get them after the setting was made by the court on the previous day.

J. A. Maguire makes a like affidavit in the case of Desky vs. Luck, while Chas. F. Peterson tells the same story in the matter of Chung Young vs. Joe Davis, saying that he was in the Police Court at the time and thought that his case would not be called up before he got to the Circuit Court.

MUST DEED OVER PROPERTY.

Judge Humphreys yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Mary C. Aldrich vs. Priscilla E. Hassinger wherein he holds that the defendants except D. K. Brown hold the premises in litigation as trustees in trust for the benefit of the nieces and nephews of Martha C. Swinton and they are ordered to execute a quit claim deed to these nieces and nephews to the property.

MRS. BINDT'S ESTATE.

Frank Bindt has applied to the Circuit Court for the appointment of William O. Smith as administrator of the estate of Louisa J. Bindt, who died on July 9th. The estate is valued at \$5,445, and there are besides Frank Bindt, the husband of Mrs. Bindt, five girls, all of whom are of age.

ESTATE OF D. G. CAMPBELL.

Ira Eskew has applied for appointment as administrator of the estate of Donald G. Campbell, alias James Osborne, who died on August 3rd, leaving an estate valued at \$2,000. There are no heirs, a brother and a sister, who reside in England.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Silliman has set the hearing in the James Campbell estate matter for August 18th. W. A. Kumey was appointed guardian ad litem for the children of Mrs. Campbell.

MAY BE A SCANDAL.

sensational Matter Found in Beer Correspondence.

LONDON, August 4.—In response to questions, the Secretary for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said today in the House of Commons that the Boer Government in fleeing from Bloemfontein across Africa, left masses of official correspondence among the archives, which the authorities on the spot were examining and had received installments of this correspondence by the last two mails and he was informed that more to come.

The portions he had seen were written relative to the war and were chiefly letters of British subjects of the Cape and of the two Republics. There were, however, copies of two letters that purported to have been written by an English member of the House of Commons and the other a extract from a letter written by two other members of the House of Commons two days before the outbreak of the war, couched in the form of open communication, asking for information regarding martial law and suggesting that resident English make temporary concessions and await a reaction in England.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

KAHIKINUI, MAUI.

On Saturday, Sept. 1st, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction Lease of the Government land of Kahiokinui district, Maui, containing about 25,000 acres. Term of Lease 5 years from Feb. 1st, 1901. Upset rental \$300 per year payable semi-annually in advance.

Lease is on further condition that lessee shall expend not less than \$200 per year in eradicating lantana, and that any agricultural land may be taken by the Government for settlement purposes without reduction in rent.

J. F. BROWN,
Commissioner of Public Lands,
August 1, 1900. 219—Aug. 3, 7, 10, 19, 21.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The Governor directs that notice be given that the following persons have been appointed members of the Tax Appeal Court:

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

William F. Allen, President.
Samuel K. Kane,
George R. Carter.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

William A. McKay, President.
Charles Copp,
William L. Decoto.